"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,676—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 24, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th July.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 630	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,606	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,080	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	24th July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevallier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SALAZIE	4,235	Negre	28th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for
BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:— Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,080 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA · Old Court House Street

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, & FOLDERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
OPERA, FIELD, & MARINE GLASSES
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO".

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustraions will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 8-0 per 1,000.

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DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

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SPARKLETS.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, and other ÆRATED WATERS made in a few minutes by an extremely easy process.

SPARKLETS have the advantages of being compact, simple in construction, and easily manipulated. The whole apparatus, being packed in a circular cardboard box measuring 13 1-2 inches in length by 3 3-4 inches in diameter, is very convenient for Travellers.

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 Each.

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PRICE, Rs. 1-8 Per box.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

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WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

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THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.
Each Novel, Rs. 2-10.

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The Phantom Ship. Illustrated by H. R. Millar.
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Poor Jack. Illustrated by Fred Pegram.
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Frank Mildmay. Illustrated by H. R. Millar.
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Annals of the Parish. By John Galt. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. With Introduction by Alfred Ainger.
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THE WORKS OF MARIA EDGEWORTH.
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Castle Rackrent, and The Absentee. Illustrated by Chris Hammond.
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Popular Tales. Illustrated by Chris Hammond.
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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of BAI JADOW, wife of MANEKLAL KESHAVRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

JAIKISONDASS MANEKLAL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the son of the above-named deceased..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 11th day of July, 1899.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

LEATHERINE TRUNKS!!! A useful Novelty for Travellers from well known Jones Brother's, London, offered 25 per cent. cheaper during sale now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

MAKE PURCHASES of MATCHLESS TEAS, of the Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., from Rs. 1-12 to 8 annas per lb., in Tins, and be sure of two things:—Your mind's worth and your money's worth of a delicious refreshing drink.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay. Established 1887.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, for S. P. C. K. DEPOT, Bombay. Apply immediately, stating qualifications, to SECRETARY, St. John's House, Umarkhadi, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P." care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TYPEWRITER CARBONS—The best made out of Beezine. Trade terms to large purchasers. The cheapest, though best.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3.000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

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Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance [illegible] under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safecustody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrache

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, L
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Bran
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest owed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Intst at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or oth convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounts.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHRES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money ency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manr

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................................$ 100,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFCE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SANFRANCO
SINGAPO
SOURABA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Bce if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amto Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on applicat. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Ip-tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercials in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japs

G. H. TOWNSEND,
A.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dale Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

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BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES BY JOHN JONES AND JAMES McCABE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 gold hunting watch by John Jones, No. 11942, new.
1 gold hunting watch by Jhon Jones, No. 21246, new.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, No 01923.
The above are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, sofas, cushioned chairs, cooking stove, etc.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer.
1 case [illegible] Egyptian cigarettes.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 folding harmonium in case.
9 pair Micado hall jardiniers with stands.
On account of the concerned—
ex. Persia.
23 L. M. K. 1—1 case handkerchiefs.
ex. Thames.
586 B. K. & Co. 1—1 bale flannelette.
ex. Manila.
586 P. K. & [illegible]-1 case shirtings.
ex. Oriental.
265 B. K. & Co. 1-3—3 cases Scotch tweed.
ex. Hispania
D 105 W. B. & Co. 551-52—2 cases white shirtings.
ex. Imperatrix.
23 L. M. K. 11—1 case imitation German silver wire.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonji Sorabji—
ex. Hambleton.
166 F. T. and Co. 1-2—2 cases types.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand safety bicycles.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 second-hand landaulette.
1 light dogcart.
1 Jafferabad cow with calf, giving 8 seers milk.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF NEW RUBBER-TYRED STEEL WHEEL VICTORIA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Laljee Runchordjee and sons, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Liladhur Valabdas—

1 new victoria, C-spring with rubber-tyred steel wheel, with pole, shaft, lamps, four leather straps, complete, made to order of the first quality materials.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Baboolal Morlidhur, and on account and at the risk of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited—

24 bales, each 400 lbs., yarn No. 21, ring pink tie.
31 bales, each 400 lbs. yarn No. 21, mule pink tie.

AUCTION SALE OF 301 PACKAGES OF GOODS LANDED Ex. S. S. COURLAND.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, in the open shed opposite No. 4 shed, by order of Mr. Jeewa Mamoojee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, the agent and owner of the s. s. Courland, the undermentioned packages landed ex. the above steamer.

80 bags grain, 18 bags goonj, 17 bags bittlenut, 23 bundles coriander seed, 5 bundles dry fish, 20 cases ghee, 47 cases dry fish, 68 bales coirfibre, 1 case white nainsook, 1 box silver bar, 1 case dry fruit, 3 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case medicine, 1 case haberdashery, 2 cases China silk and caps, 11 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case leather shoes, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON BANGUNGA ROAD ON MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, by order of the mortgagee, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors, Maharaj Shri Gopal Laljee, and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathoo, deceased, under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on Bangunga Road, on Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new No. 16881, and new Survey No. B 7261, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggunnath Sunkerseth, on or towards the north by a public road, and on or towards the south by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3005, Street He 19, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin, and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathoo, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues are published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockeryware and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, windproof-lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. SANDS' Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURMAH RICE, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY RAIN WATER.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Shed, Victoria Dock—

About 540 bags Burmah rice, slightly damaged by rain water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's and Hink's table, hanging and wall lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, one sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size silk and gold embroidered wall purdahs, Persian carpets and rugs, one handsome light English-built rubber-tyred Victoria by Wm. Cole, London (nearly new), one gentleman's bicycle by Marriot, &c., &c., the property of E. A. Goll, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 5606, old Survey Nos. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 38, Ragunath Dadajee Street, and street Nos. 115 and 117, Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the west, by Hornby Row, on or towards the north, by junction of Hornby Row and said Ragunath Dadajee Street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Settna.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 615.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4 and 396, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amorria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 587.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 225.

On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, measuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215 and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and No. 24 and 2 in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzder, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzder and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobitalao Second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 110.

On MONDAY, the 7th Proximo, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island in an part called Colowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazundar under No. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soonderdas Liladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Soonderdas Liladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMBULWADY, KALBADEVIE ROAD, near Bible Tract Society, opposite the Robert Money School, and in close vicinity to the Small Causes Court.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, attorneys for the plaintiffs and last six defendants, and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Attorneys for the first six defendants, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell on the premises, by Public Auction, pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in suit No. 511 of 1897, dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

All the estate and interest of the parties to the above suit, in all that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jambulwady, Kalbadevie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 362 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the east, by the property of Moroba Ramchundra, on or towards the north, by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the south, by the property of the Tract Society and of Ghanesham Nilkant, which said hereditaments and premises are registered under Collector's old No. 470, new No. 2458, old Survey No. 18-1191, and new Survey No. 8, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1768 and 362, Street Nos. 13-15, and 5-7 and are now in the occupation of the parties to the above suit and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CROSS LANE (NEAR THE OPIUM AND COTTON SATTA BAZAAR).

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th July, 1899, at 1-30 p. m., sell on the premises, by order of the owners, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street Cross Lane (near the Opium and Cotton Satta Bazaar), in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 65 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, Ward No. 334, street Nos. 2, 4, Shaik Memon Street, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Jetkorebai, widow of Kastoorchand Purtapchand, on the north by Shaik Memon Street Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Ramdas Purshotum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
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Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2 14

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a BONUS of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1899.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Captain H. CLOWES, Indian Staff Corps, Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay, who died in England, on 6th April, 1899, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, on or before the 22nd August, 1899, after which date no claims will be entertained.

W. F. CAHUSAC, Major,
21st Bo. Infantry,
President, Sub-Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING about one million square feet of BRIDGE-WORK between Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Company providing ready paint only. About ninety per cent. of this area requires one coat only. The work must be completed on the fifteenth of December 1899. No free passes will be issued. Sealed Tenders, written in English, will be received upto twelve o'clock on the tenth of August at the office of the Undersigned accompanied by a receipt from the Head Cashier for receipt of Rs. 15 which will not be returned. The undersigned does not bind himself to recommend the lowest or any tender.

M. H. WOLFF,
Resident Engineer.

General Offices Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1899, for the supply of

250 TONS OF RANGOON OR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st August next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. E. WABB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	8)
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	4,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	550
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	417½
Munsuar M	300	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	80	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	36	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	335
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,095
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	290
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	34
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	80	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90.	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	2,000
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	540
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	520
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	705
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	375xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	395
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	70	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	37	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	37	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	150
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8450	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	833
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	55
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	19
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2075
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	72½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,600
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5½
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	205
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	60
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv a 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	690
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs15	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,600	000	1,000	s15	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badnam Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	,500	375	6,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93¾	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	87
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	50l	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	65	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 15	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	368
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	13
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	50
[illegible]	6,000	000	1,000	25	545
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	5	
[illegible]	2,000	500	500	0	1,000xd
[illegible]	1,600	100	100	8	152xd
[illegible]	2,300	251	100	Rs.	83

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0-19a. Low water, 5-29m., 6-25a.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business before the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, terminated on Saturday. This, the first Sessions presided over by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, was one of the longest on record.

THEFT AT PILOT BUNDER.—Captain Randall, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, has reported to the police that, on the night of the 17th instant, two coils of four inches coir rope and two anchors, of the collective value of Rs. 46, were stolen from a zinc shed at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba. The shed is situated alongside the seashore and was not properly secured. The articles are suspected to have been removed by some boatsmen.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Luximon Jottee, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years. The deceased was employed in the Anglo-Indian Mill. About ten or fifteen days ago Luximon was cleaning some machinery with cotton waste, when he accidentally sustained a slight cut on the index finger of the right hand. He did not take any notice of the injury and continued to attend his work, until about a week ago, when tetanus set in. He was conveyed to J. J. Hospital, where the symptoms increased in severity and he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MANSLAUGHTER OF A WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday evening, at the morgue, regarding the death of Dewkee, a woman, aged twenty-five years who was alleged to have been murdered by Bhicka Dhurma, at Morland Road, on Wednesday last. The accused, Bhicka, who has been sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of Dewkee by a rash and negligent act, was brought before the inquiry in police custody. After some further evidence was recorded, the Jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the spleen, which was diseased, the result of kicks given to her by Bhicka Dhurma, who has been convicted and sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—The Vazier Saheb of Junagurh, the Sheikh Saheb Bahudinbhai, C.I.E., and the Naib Dewan, Mr. Purshotamrai Zhala, have been visiting the several mahals of the State. Their presence in the districts has been instrumental in settling many important questions and in affording substantial relief to the subjects. We heartily wish that officers of other States would follow their noble example. The Hathis of Malia are inspired with such great confidence in the Vazier Saheb that they have requested the State to carry out the terms of the important settlement effected with them.—It is now heard on good authority that Her Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State has declined to re-open the question of inheritance to the Jamnagar gadi, on the memorial of Prince Ranjitsinghji, the well-known cricketer, and that the latter will be allowed the Giras villages (khilos) and the annual cash amount assigned to him during the lifetime of the late Jam Saheb, which will make up an aggregate amount of about Rs. 15,000 or so a year.—There is general complaint of want of rain all throughout the province, and prices of fodder and grain are marvellously increasing every day.

A WIFE POISONS HER HUSBAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Jai, a Hindu woman, was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with administering a stupefying and poisonous drug to her husband, Gonaji Raoji. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted. The complainant lived with his wife (accused), his younger brother, and mother in the room of a chawl at Falkland Road. On Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, Gonaji returned home from work, and two hours after his wife, Jai, called him to have his food. She placed a *thali* before him and also one before his younger brother, containing scons and curry, and both the brothers began taking their meals. Gonaji took two mouthfuls, and on chewing the third he found some gritty substance between his teeth, and on taking it out discovered that it was a piece of glass. He showed it to his younger brother, and they both then examined their food. Nothing was found in the brother's food, but the complainant's food was found to contain several pieces of glass. Gonaji called his wife and questioned her as to how the pieces of glass came to be mixed up with his food. She explained that it was not glass but sugar. The complainant was not satisfied with the explanation, and made a report to the police. The latter made inquiries, and ascertained that Jai came to live with her husband about a month ago, and during that period she frequently quarrelled with him. She appeared to have been dissatisfied with him, and wished to get rid of him as he was too young and not suitable to her choice. She obtained some pounded glass from a friend of hers, named Janni, on Friday morning, and put it in her husband's food. The case was remanded.

PENALTY FOR RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Walter charged Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with driving his carriage, *viz.*, a dog-cart, in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing damage to the carriage belonging to Mr. Robert Sharp. The complainant stated that about half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning he started in his shigram from Goa Street, Mody Bay, and just as he was driving down the street, he saw the accused driving his dog-cart from the opposite direction. The complainant warned the accused, but the latter seemed to have lost all control over his animal. In order to get out of the way of the dog-cart complainant's coachman turned his shigram off the road on to a building plot. The jirk caused by the carriage being driven over the turf flung the complainant's coachman off his seat. The horse then took fright and bolted with the carriage. Mr. Sharp tried to jump out of the carriage, but in doing so fell down and injured his nose. His carriage was considerably damaged. Mr. Kothare, who defended the accused, said that it was merely an accident that had caused all the misfortune. Moreover, his client was willing to compensate the complainant for the damage done to his gharry. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there could not be the least doubt that the injuries sustained by the complainant and the damage done to his gharry were caused by the rash and negligent driving of the accused. The accused had promised to pay for the damage done to the complainant's carriage and so his Worship would not consider that, but at the same time he would say that that would not compensate complainant for the broken nose. It was evident that accused was driving a new horse in a rash and negligent manner. Accused was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	3
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	4	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	12
Total	6	10	61
Same date last year	14	11	68

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	4
Total	9	8	75
Total plague deaths to date	40,991	40,991	
Same date last year	5	1	103

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PYDHONEE MURDER CASE.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury, a Mahomedan, named Deen Mahomed Ghasse, was charged with having, on 27th June last, committed murder by causing the death of Jora, woman, and with attempting to murder another woman named Jaina, by cutting her throat with a knife. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Strangman was for the defence. The following gentlemen formed the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Percy Fischer—Foreman.

Mr. Krishnarao K. Jaiker.
Mr. Shantaram Jugoonath.
Mr. Manockji Hormusji Vajifdar.
Mr. F. W. Hansen.
Mr. Framji Bomanji Master.
Mr. Edwin Yeo.
Mr. William English.
Mr. George Miller.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said the facts were extremely simple, and he did not think the evidence of the witnesses would detain the jury for long. The accused, about a fortnight prior to the 27th June, went to live with a ship's labourer named Abdul Kurrim. The accused took with him the woman Jora. Abdul at the time living with another woman named Jaina. There had been some dispute between the accused and Jora, the details of which would be given in evidence. Afterwards the accused absented himself from his lodging for some hours. On the evening of the 27th June, while the two women were begging on the Pydownie Road, he came up to them. Some words passed between him and Jora. The accused then took out a knife and stabbed both the women with the result that Jora fell down and died immediately. Jaina was severely injured, and was taken to hospital, but had since recovered. Mr. Scott said she and four eye-witnesses would be called to give details of the murder. The accused afterwards went to the Pydowinie Police Station and gave himself up.

Evidence was then called. The woman Jaina said the accused attacked her while she were carrying a child, and cut her on the throat and hand. Mr. Turner, Coroner, and Mr. Dustoor, Magistrate, also gave details of the manner in which the accused made statements before them. Dr. Sidney Smith said Jora was about 17 years of age. There were six wounds on her neck. The windpipe had been severed. The table knife before the Court could have inflicted such wounds. Other witnesses were examined who deposed to the accused having attacked the two women and to the accused giving himself up in an excited condition. A knife-grinder stated that the accused had got him to sharpen the knife before the Court previous to the murder.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, prisoner said he did not commit this offence. He knew nothing about it. It was true that Jora was in his keeping. One day he found her lying on the road opposite a baker's shop. He went up to her and looked at her face. A policeman, with a lantern in his hand, was standing there. Seeing her in that state he (prisoner) began to cry and was told by the policeman to place her in a victoria. Then that was done, the policeman took him to the Pydhonie police station and made him sit there. By his direction, he took into his hand a knife that he gave him, and he instructed him to say that he had committed the murder. He threatened to beat him if he did not make the admission. He (prisoner) said he was afraid, and in order to save his life he said what he was desired to say. As desired he ran to the police station and stated that he had committed two murders. The policeman had told him that, by making such an avowal, he would be considered a hero; and the policeman would derive benefit.

Mr. Scott shortly summed up the evidence he had called for the prosecution. The accused, when he went up to the Pydhonee station stated himself that he had killed two women, for at the time Jaina was not expected to live. The plea of provocation would not do in this case, because there was no grave and sudden provocation. The learned counsel trusted that the jury would find the prisoner guilty of the graver charge.

Mr. Strangman, in addressing the jury for the defence cited a Madras case and asked the jury to bear in mind before coming to a concision, the state of mind of the prisoner. He had received at the time gross provocation from Jora and the jury must bear in mind this fact. In dealing with the confession learned counsel urged that the whole of it must be the taken into consideration, and not any particular part or sentence. Prisoner made his confession before the Coroner when the incidents of the crime and of the provocation he had received were fresh in his memory; and counsel therefore argued that the jury should attach great weight to the confession, and should come to the conclusion that prisoner's mind was unhinged at the moment he committed the crime which therefore came under the exception mentioned in the Code. It was a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, explained the provisions of the Code with regard to murder and culpable homicide. He said it was not mere provocation which could reduce the crime of murder to culpable homicide, but it must be such provocation as would deprive the offender of all power of self-control. The prisoner having in this Court retracted the confession he made before the Coroner and the Magistrate. Mr. Strangman, in the difficult position in which he found himself placed by the retractation, had exercised a wise discretion in confining his defence of his client to the point, *viz*, that he had received grave and sudden provocation, and that therefore the jury should convict prisoner of the less grave offence of culpable homicide. As to provocation, his lordship remarked, the *onus* lay on the defence to prove it; and the jury should see whether such provocation had been proved as would, in their opinion, deprive the prisoner of all self-control at the time of the commission of the crime.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder and attempted murder, with a recommendation to mercy.

Prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said: I am innocent. I did not commit the crime.

The Chief Justice said: The jury have by a unanimous verdict found you guilty of murder and attempted murder. I can see nothing in the circumstances to justify me in reducing the punishment provided by law for the offence of which you have been found guilty. His lordship then passed a formal sentence of death, remarking that the recommendation of the jury would be forwarded to the proper quarter.

There being no other case for trial, the third Criminal Sessions were dissolved.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

SHEHER DEL KHAN, alias Manji, a Pathan, resident of Kandahar, was on Saturday placed by Constable Anderson, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the offence of murder, alleged to have been committed by accused about two years ago at Hyderabad (Sindh). Constable Anderson, in asking for a remand, said, that on the 18th instant the accused was arrested by the police authorities at Dhulia, in consequence of a telegram sent by Mr. E. C. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad (Sindh). The accused was alleged to have committed murder about two years ago at Hyderabad (Sindh), whence he had absconded. An armed police guard, consisting of one head constable and three police sepoys were ordered by Mr. Cox to proceed to Dhulia by a steamer on the 11th July, from Karachi. The guard on arrival at Dhulia took Sheher Del Khan in custody and brought him down to Bombay on Thursday last, *en route* to Karachi. On arrival here the guard missed the steamer, by which they were expected to return to Karachi with the accused, and as they had to remain in Bombay until the next steamer started for Karachi, Constable Anderson asked for a remand. The Magistrate remanded the accused to jail until Tuesday next.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL vs. THE J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

The above schools were drawn to play each other in the first round of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association Cricket Competition. The tie was played off on the Esplanade on Friday 21st inst., at 2 p.m. The Xavierites, winning the toss, went in to bat. Constance St. Anne and Jamsetjee Warden played a fine steady game, and scored 63 and 38 runs respectively. Ardesir Wadia, after splendid and stylish play put together 28 runs. Filomene D'Mello carried his bat out for 27 runs. At 4 p.m., when the Xavierites applied a closure to their innings, they had scored 188 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. After a short interval the Orphanage went in, but being unable to stand the excellent bowling of Ratnagur and D'Abreo, they closed their innings with 13 runs. In the "follow on" the Orphanage scored 45 runs for 5 wickets. Messrs. Bandare and Tapia acted as umpires.

ROYAL IRISH vs. MR. RAVEN'S XI.

A match was played at Indore, on Thursday, 20th July, and ended in a win for the latter by 4 runs made after an exciting finish. For the former, Mr. White 46 runs, Major Lindsay 19, Major Wilson 17, and Corporal Plunkett 29; total 157. For Mr. Raven's team, Mr. Raven 10 runs not out, Mr. Cholmondeley 4 and Mr. Macdonald 45; total 161. Corporal Plunkett took 8 wickets for 31 runs.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, experienced strong S. W. monsoon wind and sea swell, causing the vessel to roll and labour heavily. Moderate and cloudy weather with overcast sky and no rain, when approaching Bombay. The same Company's steamer Fultata, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, had strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and light to moderate monsoon on the Malabar coast. The same Company's steamer Okhla, Captain E. W. Peck, which reached here on Saturday from Calcutta met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and thence light wind to Mangalore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	22	85	24	40	29	70	26	60
Saturday, July 22nd	.....		.....		0	1	0	6
Sunday, July 23rd	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Total	22	85	24	40	29	71	26	66
Total fall to July 23rd, 1898	46	55	47	63	47	72	43	78
Total fall to July 23rd, 1897	39	89	36	01	39	99	35	69

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	37
Wednesday, 20th July, 1899	0	3
Total	22	40
Total up to 20th July, 1898	17	33
Total up to 20th July, 1897	10	37

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·438	E	3	103·6	87·0	52	...	2·35	−4·12
Sirsa	29·470	SW	7	104·3	88·6	48	...	2·05	−2·92
Delhi	29·517	E	5	88·2	79·0	89	0·02	9·05	−1·48
Agra	29·545	Clam	5	86·0	77·9	98	0·10	20·87	+10·05
Cawnpore	29·527	WSW	...	82·3	76·1	95	0·40	25·00	...
Allahabad	29·541	WSW	11	85·6	76·3	95	0·05	20·79	+6·76
Jhansi	29·559	WNW	4	80·1	75·6	87	0·41	26·75	+13·18
Jacobabad	29·440	SE	6	103·2	82·0	77	...	0·00	−0·97
Karachi	29·512	WSW	18	89·9	79·2	91	...	0·00	−2·84
Jeypore	29·554	WSW	2	88·1	77·4	67	0·02	10·74	+1·76
Ajmere	29·553	SW	8	92·4	79·1	74	..	8·29	+0·30
Deesa	29·584	SW	27	96·6	70·0	71	...	1·12	−8·66
Ahmedabad	29·615	SSW	12	95·2	81·6	67	...	3·56	...
Bhuj	29·581	WSW	31	89·3	79·4	70	...	0·65	−6·28
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·613	SW	23	91·9	77·6	76	...	6·21	−8·20
Bhawnagar Para	29·641	SW	20	95·6	78·	68	...	4·63	...
Veraval	29·660	WSW	20	82·5	79·8	88	...	4·01	...
Neemuch	29·621	SW	15	81·0	75·0	80	...	9·29	−1·92
Indore	29·661	SW	5	79·8	72·1	91	0·05	11·88	−1·39
Saugor	29·626	W	7	79·7	73·1	95	0·12	17·45	−0·46
Jubbulpore	29·602	WNW	7	82·4	74·1	91	...	20·21	−3·14
Hoshangabad	29·651	SW	1	85·7	74·2	95	0·46	13·84	−6·89
Khandwa	29·679	W	9	81·7	75·6	82	0·33	5·45	−7·20
Raipur	29·629	SSW	9	88·3	76·1	75	..	8·69	−11·97
Nagpur	29·653	WSW	13	94·2	77·1	78	...	6·30	−14·01
Amraoti	29·678	WSW	14	90·2	71·8	78	0·09	6·32	−8·95
Akola	29·680	WNW	12	91·9	77·3	67	0·01	5·64	−8·42
Surat	29·670	SW	15	88·0	79·6	85	0·02	16·93	−8·56
Malegaon	29·691	WSW	17	87·4	75·1	74	..	3·58	−5·04
Bombay	29·750	WSW	16	85·3	78·8	82	0·02	25·01	−16·71
Poona	29·746	W	20	83·6	70·9	79	0·01	5·59	−4·24
Ahmednagar	29·739	W	18	84·9	70·4	79	...	5·13	...
Aurangabad	29·675	SW	22	88·8	71·2	74	...	5·62	...
Sholapur	29·759	SW	22	92·7	73·0	61	...	1·25	−6·99
Ratnagiri	29·786	WSW	9	84·1	75·4	82	0·01	37·63	−21·53
Belgaum	29·784	WSW	25	74·3	66·8	88	0·16	15·03	−4·06
Goa	29·814	NW	9	85·0	78·4	87	...	34·98	...
Karwar	29·801	WSW	4	85·2	77·5	89	0.03	37·56	−30·28
Mangalore	29·815	WNW	2	85·8	76·4	82	0·20	46·76	−15·00
Calicut	29·848	NW	4	83·2	74·5	88	0·05	55·02	+0·71
Cochin	29·856	NNE	...	89·5	75·6	84	...	36·51	−7·83
Bangalore	29·837	W	15	85·3	65·8	70	...	1·00	−5·52
Secunderabad	29·723	W	16	96·7	74·0	55	...	4·44	−5·59
Masulipatam	29·707	WNW	13	101·2	84·0	62	...	2·39	−7·50
Bellary	29·792	W	13	91·7	73·7	51	...	1·87	−1·28
Cuddapah	29·775	W	G	100·2	78·9	57	..	0·18	−6·48
Madras	29·766	W	9	101·5	80·0	50	...	1·81	−3·14
Coimbatore	29·837	SSW	6	91·5	70·6	78	...	0·78	−1·56
Trichinopoly	29·892	W	9	101·6	78·	61	...	0·16	−2·51
Negapatam	29·782	W	18	101·5	78·9	64	..	2·18	−0·97
Colombo	29·839	WSW	9	80·0	78·5	79	...	10·37	−1·25
Aden	29·717	S	10	94·8	84·8	47	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·00 (25·42); G. T. H. 0·00 (25·45); St. G. H., 0·01 (25·97); C. P., 0·02 (25·01).

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are easterly in the Punjab and at Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in many places.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 12° in excess of the mean of the season in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Berar, Gujarat and at Lahore, Sirsa, Nagpur, Sholapur and Cochin, and the minimum 6° to 7° at Lahore and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Belgaum, Goa and Trichinopoly, and the skies are almost clear in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Cochin, Calicut, Belgaum, Goa, Jacobabad and Lahore, and are cloudy elsewhere.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been under 50 cents at all the 19 stations which report having received rain. The following are the amounts:—Cawnpore, Jhansi, Hoshangabad and Khandwa from 0·33" to 0·46" cents, Mangalore and Belgaum about a quarter of an inch, and Allahabad, Delhi, Agra, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Calicut from a few drops to ten cents.

Winds are blowing strongly over the whole country and the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is stils somewhat less than usual. The monsoon gradient al is to be expected is also about 2-3rds of its average both on the Malabar and West Coasts. All this shows that although the skies will remain cloudy over nearly the whole country the rainfall will be scanty, local and scattered in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and at the Malabar and West Coast stations.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Saturday: Pressure has risen briskly over the greater part of Bengal and Assam, West Punjab and Upper Sind. It is steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. The depression in the North West Provences has filled up. Pressure is in moderate to considerable excess in the Peninsula and Burma. The excess to-day is largest in the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces and Orissa. It is normal or in slight excess in Northern India. Mean temperatures continue in excess in the Peninsula and the greater part of North Western India; in defect in Central India, North West Provinces, Bengal and Upper Burma. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Bengal, light to moderate rain in Burma, North West Provinces and Upper India Hills. Showers in Punjab, Central Provinces, and West Coast Districts. Burdwan has received four incher, Chittagong Barisal and Dehradun, between two and three inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·737
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·815
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	391
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	4·20
" year	26·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain E Peck, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta, 9th July, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain G E Metcalfe, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber, and 6 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Trieste, 3,213 tons, Captain A Mitis, will sail to-day, for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut D S George, Rev C W Possent, and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 20th July, with a general cargo and Miss Warburton, Captain Robertson, I M S and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Sands, Dr Kaka, Mr Booth, Mrs Nielson, Lieut Bruce, Mr Ludgwick, Mr N D Leberion, and 25 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Pitfard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Istrar	2978	McKay			K N & Co
Kerbella	2275	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Stabb	Rangoon		M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Ballock	Calcutta		T M & Co
Kilwa	994	Tyrell	P Gulf		M M & Co
Monarch	4771	Murray			T M & Co
Ujina	3426	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Megna	772	Henderson			M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Peck			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Stanley Hall	2560	Browne	Karachi	25-7	K N & Co
D	Moshtari	1110	Owen	Kobe	24-7	B & P S N Co
F	Pachumba	544	Skinner	P Gulf	27-7	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do	do	do.
M	Sutlej	2103		Aden	5-8	P & O S N Co
N	Kirklee	2275	Sutherland	Japan	26-7	W&A G & Co
O	Ceres	2516	Bagnell	Karachi	26-7	K N & Co
P	Futtala	2692	Cave	Calcutta	25-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	22-7	Shprd & Co
Banaduri	829	Ahamed	Karachi	22-7	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	1-8	W&A G &Co
3	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Coconada	24-7	M M & Co
4	Trentham Hall	2662	Black	Antwerp	28-7	K N & Co
6	Naukin	2557	Bennett	Kobe	25-7	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2520	Kauberger	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mitis	China	24-7	A L S N Co
9	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	25-7	K N & Co
10	Murex	2329	Halliday	Genoa	29-7	W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London	29-7	P & O Co
15	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	24-7	M M & Co
16	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Castau	Havre	25-7	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bezwada	3270	Howden	Kobe		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, July 17.
	Okhla s	Peck	Calcutta, July 9.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, July 20.
	Fultala s	Cave	Rangoon.
	Guernsey s	Hansen	Trieste, July 3.
	Chilka s	Hutchison	Rangoon, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dido s	Pickering	Hull via Karachi.
	Shannon s	Wibmer	Aden.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Trieste, Captain Mitis, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Sutlej, for Aden.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" Kerbella, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Guernsey, for Yokohama and Kobe.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—5 cases soap, 7 packages chemicals, A M Sodder; 22 crates glassware, Phillips and Co; 60 drums turpentine, E Currimbhoy; 120 packages varnish, Soolemanjee Noorbhoy.

Egypt s—12 cases provision &c, D Dadabhoy; 117 cases wine, 61 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases cutlery, Peer Mohomed Allarakhia and Co; 17 cases provision, Essoofally Russoolje; 12 bales writing paper, 1 case stationery, Nazerally and Cumroodin; 3 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 6 cases medicine, M T Madon and Co; 15 cases brandy, 1 case wine, Phipson and Co; 21 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Peninsular s—1 case stationery 8 cases stationery, H Abdoolally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Egypt 100 cases vermouth, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—71 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—16 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Egypt s—200 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—96 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee, 35 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Moravia s—2 cases glass bangles Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co.

Trieste s—5 cases glass beads Mohomedally Essoofally; 12 cases glass bangles, M. Karrimbhoy, 12 cases glass ware Jaffer Rahimtoola; 88 bales printing and writing papers Abdool Hoosien Russoolbhoy, 4 cases glass beads, F R Papa and Co.; 4 cases chemicals, A Mahter.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—3,600 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—300 cwt gum, and 135 cwt olibanum, M Jaffer; 2 bales hides, and 20 cwt deer horns, Goolam Hoosein Mohomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trentham Hall s—100 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; and 35 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—2,000 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.
Murex s—7,030 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Murex s—100 bales cotton the Bombay Company.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Gill and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton Gill and Co; 1000 cwt linseed 100 cwt mustardseeds, 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1000 cwt casterseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Trieste s—67 cwt jardaloo Quan Lun Eooo
Nankin s—70 cwt funnelseed, Quan Lun Eooo; 21 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bezwada s—118 cwt sandlewood chips, Nowrojee Framjee Lamya; 53 bales piece goods; The Swadeshi Mills and Co; 50 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirklee s—160 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

There will be Tent Pegging on the Cooperage, on Tuesday morning the 25th instant, from 7 a.m.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall for Recruits on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Monday, 24th July 1899.

Vigil of Saint James Apostle and Martyr.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 418 and 441.

Tuesday, 25th July 1898.

Festival of Saint James.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.

7 15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns Introit 1, 418 and 558.

5 p.m.—Evensong.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday in London, of Rs. 40,000 each on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols remained at 107 1-8. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London 1 1-2 centime, to 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 113, and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent, at £66 15-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent.. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 3-4d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1-4 cent. higher, at 60 5-8 cents. per oz., and demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·87 3-8 dollars. Some £150,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England The weekly shipments of specie comprised £70,000 in Silver to Bombay and £50,000 to Calcutta; £20,000 in gold to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta.

There was no change whatever in the financial quotations in London to-day, the above level being maintained for each denomination. In New York Bar Silver and demand Exchange on London were unchanged.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a steady feeling; Bombay maintained last sale rates.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36]1-4s. per 416 lbs., July and August shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market steady; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 36 1-4s., July and August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady. To-day 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, July and August shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; and for Brown Rapeseed, 35s. same shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was easier at closing yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals dull. Spot prices were unchanged all round; while American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 39-32d. for July and 3 15-64d. for November-December delivery. The day's sales were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

American Arrivals to-day recovered 1-64d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market, at 3 19-64d. for July delivery and 3 1-4d. for November-December. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales also. The market closed steady, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market continued firm. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 8,000 bales greater than in the preceding week, at 64,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 1,000 bales, at 56,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 21,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 45,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,134,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued yesterday at 6 3-16 cents per lb. in New York; September Futures were 1 point higher, at 5·57 cents, and December 2 points, at 5·83 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 1,000 bales.

The quotation to-day in New York for Ready Mid-Uplands was still 6 3-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 5 points, to 5·52 cents, and December 6 points, to 5·77 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 11,000,000 bales, compared with 10,990,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with prices unchanged. Exporters bought 200 bales Mowa at Rs. 131 per candy, and 200 Oojein at Rs. 137; and the Mills, 400 Omra at Rs. 133, 600 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 137, 500 Kumtha at Rs. 144.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,036	bales.
Wheat	23,585	cwts.
Linseed	2,840	"
Rapeseed	8,244	"
Gingellyseed	813	"
Rice	1,955	"

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day with but little business passing either way, and closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet in tone at 100 9-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have moved a little to-day in both directions as disclosed by our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 15-16.
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The City Line steamer City of Venice arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

NAPLES, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay this morning.

JULY 23.

THE P. and O. Mail steamer Victoria from Suez arrived.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Penang, for Bombay, to-day.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & Co's. Liverpool friends in their letter of the 7th July write on the state of their Cotton market as under:—"The Mancherster market is distinctly quiter. During the last month spinners have, as you know, bought much more than their immediate requirements, but are now holding somewhat aloof, and the spot sales have fallen to very small dimensions. On the continent the Cotton Spinning and Weaving trade is also very quite and yarn and cloth prices are sagging downwards in sympathy with the decline in the raw material. Spinners and manufacturers there do not seem to be so well provided with orders as Lancashire. No decrease in the movement of the old crop is experienced, and it is noteworthy that the South is offering the low class portion of the crop more freely. With regard to the growing crop the reports were rather conflicting; fine weather prevailing in the Atlantic States, whereas in the Gulf States, especially in Texas, some damage is reported by excessive rains. At one time the rumours on this point were of quite than an alarming nature, and led to active bear covering in New York, the more so as people there did not like to remain short over the holidays on Monday and Tuesday last. Some of our New York friends cabled that the damage in Texas is extensive, but from southern sources, and from friends on the spot, we learn that it is not so serious as at first reported. A Texas friend of ours estimates the damage by the floods at 3 per cent. maximum, which would mean about 80,000 to 100,000 bales, but this loss is perhaps offset by the benefit which the Uplands and other parts of Texas have derived from the good rains. It is even not at all certain whether the damage is so serious and irreparable, considering that cotton is a plant which can stand any amount of moisture, and by reason of its long taproot is not easily washed out. The plant need not necessarily be damaged because it has been for some time submerged. We think that under the circumstances we can safely abandon the conservative attitude which we thought prudent to adopt in view of the alleged serious damage to the crop in Texas, as cabled you on the 3rd inst., and can again tell you that at present we see no hope for cotton unless as far greater disaster happens to the growing crop. Danger from drought need not be feared for some time to come after all the rains the cotton belt has had during June."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWAN—June 29, at Pilmour Links, St Andrews, the wife of A Shewan, Indian Civil Service (ret), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COUPER—ROSE—June 23, at St Stephen's, Gloucester Road E E Couper, Capt 4th Goorkha Rifles, son of Sir G Couper, Bart, K C S I, C B, C I E, to Daisy Ethel Aylmer, daughter of H E Rose.

PAGET—BOLITHO—July 5, at St George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev Gerald Foster, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev David Anderson, rector of the parish, Henry Edward Clarence Paget, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the eldest son of the late Rev Edward Heneage Paget, and the Hon Mrs Paget, to Maria Caroline, daughter of the late T S Bolitho, Esq, of Tregwainton, Cornwall.

DEATH.

BENNETT—June 23, at Beau Desert, Jersey, Brig-Surg J Bennett, Indian Medical Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMAS—July 23, at Bombay, at 11-30 p.m., after a short illness, Mr. J. Thomas, 2nd Master, B. K. S. School, aged 58 years. Friends please accept this intimation. Funeral will leave the School at 5 p.m., this day. Scotch papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SHARKEY—MORSTON—July 19, at St Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev E L Coy, Philip Arthur, second son of the late Dy. Collector, W C H Sharkey, to Florence Gertrude, second daughter of Mr C S Morston.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1899.

THE proposed conversion of the Bombay tramways to electrical, instead of horse traction will have the unanimous approval of the public. It has long been a subject of surprise that so welcome a change should be withheld from Bombay, when it had been effected in other cities with the best results. There were, however, practical difficulties in the way which there is reason to hope have now been overcome. Mr. Rimington, the managing director of the Bombay Tramway Company, has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner asking for sanction to effect the conversion, the consent of the Commissioner and also that of the Government being necessary. It is proposed to introduce the overhead system for the transmission of the electric energy to the cars. The Government of India some years since prohibited the use of the overhead system and thereby retarded the application of electric power throughout India for tractive or illuminating purposes. Happily the prohibition has been withdrawn, and for three years past tramways in Madras have been worked economically and satisfactorily on the overhead system. It is about to be introduced in Calcutta, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted in Bombay. It has many, and for an Indian city decisive, advantages over the conduit system, by which the current is transmitted through an underground wire. In the rains the conduit would be flooded and the current would cease to flow. The storage battery or accumulator is so costly to work that it is no longer used on tramway lines; moreover, it is so heavy that it adds considerably to the weight of the cars and consequently to the cost of carriage. The cable system is suitable when steep ascents have to be provided for. It is not practicable where the streets are as devious as those of Bombay. The overhead system, as Mr. Rimington says, holds the field. A prejudice against it was created when first introduced by the unsightly uprights, and the more or less slovenly hanging of the wires, which were not unreasonably held to disfigure the thoroughfare's. But that objection has been met by the use of ornamental uprights and greater attention to appearances. The improved system has been adopted in the principal cities of Europe and America. We cannot therefore err greatly in accepting it in Bombay; if we err, we do so in good company. Berlin, Vienna, Rome have adopted it, and it is about to be introduced into London. Electric traction has many advantages over horse power. It gives greater speed, with greater safety to the public, the mechanical control being much more perfect and more instantaneous in its action than brake and bridle over horses. The movement of the electric car can be immediately reversed; which is impossible where horse-power is used. The speed can be readily adapted to the requirements of the general traffic, for there is less congestion in the streets when the space occupied by the horses drawing each car in saved. In the United States each car carries in front a bar a few inches from the ground to which a net work is attached. Is anyone is thrown down in front of the car, the driver by a movement of his foot causes the bar to fall to the level of the track, and the person in danger of being run over is caught up in the net, escaping unhurt.

The cars can of course be made larger and higher, and better lighted when it is no longer necessary to consider the strain on the horses when starting and hauling. We understand it is the intention of the directors of the Bombay Tramway Company to have carriages with seats on top and a light awning for morning and evening traffic. The streets will be cleaner and less malodorous when twelve hundred horses no longer pass and repass over the track several times a day. Mr. Rimington acknowledges, what indeed no one can doubt, that the strain and suffering to horses employed in hauling heavily laden cars in India is much aggravated by the climate, especially in the hot weather. Sun-hats, iced douches, and shortened journeys only mitigate their sufferings. Many horses break down and some drop dead in the streets. So many are laid up that the running has to be reduced at a time when the requirements of the public demand an increase of transit accommodation. Electric traction is the one remedy for this state of things. In America the tramways have so greatly facilitated the extension of the cities that the companies are charged no rent for the tracks, to encourage them to extend their lines in every direction. The city of Glasgow recently sent a Commission to the States to study what has been effected in this and other directions. In that city the tramway system is being extended into the surrounding country with a view to the building of houses where sites are cheap, and thus diminish the overcrowding from which Glasgow suffers so much. The Commissioners in their report mention that when in the States it was admitted that the cities that could wait were in some respects fortunate—they profit by the dearly bought experience of America. The first electrical plant was very costly and very imperfect. It had all to be replaced by new and less defective machinery, which now—or very recently—could be purchased at seventy-five per cent. less than was paid for that which had to be cast aside. In other words, the newest and best electrical plant can be purchased for a quarter of the price paid for the early installations. We have said that this was the case until quite recently. The great Steel Trust in the United States with a capital of £120,000,000 has changed all that. The price of steel went up thirty per cent. and even more and machinery of all kinds has become dearer. The Bombay Tramway Company began about a year ago to relay its track with girder rails, and some four miles have been relaid. The price of those rails is now just double what it was when the work began. Whether the Steel Trust will last is a question difficult to answer with any confidence.

Mr. Rimington considers that the greatest advantage to be derived from the adoption of electric traction is that it will enable the tramway to be extended into the northern districts, where alone the overcrowded population of the Native Town can find house room at moderate rents. The Improvement Trust is very anxious to open up Matunga, Dadur, and the adjacent localities, but the great difficulty is the distance from the busy centres of the city. Tram-cars drawn by horses could not in practice travel so far from the city. The horses must be changed every three miles, and walked back to their stables. The time occupied in each journey, owing to the slow rate of speed, would involve either high fares or a loss on the travel. One power-house in a central position, say near the docks, would operate the whole of the tramways of Bombay and the suburbs. On distant unfrequented roads the speed would be increased to eight or ten miles an hour, and the traffic would pay even at low fares. But as we have said, the sanction of the Commissioner and of the Government are necessary to enable the conversion to be carried out. The cost of the change is estimated, very moderately, at fifteen lakhs; with recent developments it may easily exceed that sum. Under the existing agreement the Municipality has the option of taking over the tramways on March 12, 1901. The capital required for that operation would, we understand, be one crore; to which would have to be added the cost of the conversion to electric traction. The undertaking would hardly be prudent for the ratepayers; while the company would no doubt consider a crore in hand a sufficient reward for the success with which they have hitherto nursed and developed the Bombay tramways. The interests of the public are of course the first consideration; so far as can be seen they would best be consulted by accepting the proposal of the Company to convert the lines and open up the north of the Island to the crowded population of the central districts.

AN old Bombayite, and a warm supporter of the Salisbury administration, writing us on the 7th instant, says:—The Government have received a great shock from the results of the bye-elections at Edinburgh and Oldham. These defeats are due to the shilly-shallying of the Ministry over the Church crisis. They are now literally between the Devil and the Deep Sea. The South of England is predominantly High Church and Ritualistic, and indeed essentially Catholic. The North with Wales and Scotland are of course ultra-Protestant. If the Government do their duty by the recalcitrant clergy of the Establishment, they lose credit in the South; if they shirk their duty, they lose doubly in the North. Both sides have gone quite mad over their differences, and all other questions are secondary in their eyes to that of the legality or illegality of lights and incense. It bewilders one; yet the Dreyfus' case ought to prepare us to find the Nineteenth Century relapsing wholesale into the ideas and ways of the Fifteenth. This religious controversy is very threatening for the Government and their foreign policy is not by any means successful all along the line. They have done excellently in Egypt, and seem to be firm in South Africa, But they have failed miserably in China. It is to be feared that they ignore the dangers threatening from the ambitions of Russia, France, and Germany in the Persian Gulf; so that on the whole they gain little by their success in Egypt as a counterpoise to the opposing religious passions their halting treatment of the Church crisis has aroused. It is certain that the tide has set dead against them for the present, and it is a high and swift flowing tide. Fortunately for them the Liberal Party is still without leaders and still without a policy. On the question of Home Rule, on the Veto, and on Imperialism they are all at cross purposes.

ONE of the untoward results of the pause in the monsoon is the great increase in the number of the rats, in Bombay and especially in the Fort. These pests were much reduced by the direct action of plague in the earlier months of the year, supplemented by the vigorous measures of the Health Department. But as these baleful rodents breed every six or eight weeks, and produce from ten to twelve in every next it does not take long for them to recover lost ground, especially when the temporary cessation of the rains leaves them undisturbed in the sewers and other underground resorts. This is what has now happened, and the ever increasing number in the Fort is causing a good deal of alarm. Dead rats have been found, as already reported, in the High Court, and in offices and godowns. In some houses fifteen or twenty rats alive or dead have to be disposed of daily. If the view held by Dr. Weir from the beginning of the plague epidemic, be accepted, that the communication of the infection from rats or other animals to human beings and backwards and forwards between human beings and animals, is essential to the maintenance of an epidemic, then the appearance of rats in large numbers gives sufficient ground for anxiety. It is very necessary to redouble the former efforts to reduce their numbers, and if possible extirpate them. The devastating multitude of voles that ate up the harvests in Roumania and Transylvania three or four years ago was got rid of by communicating to them an infectious disease harmless to other animals. A French scientist proposed to follow the same line in elaborating a disease that would be fatal to rats. It would be interesting to know what has been the result of that and similar attempts. With regard to the susceptibility of rats to plague, it is to be noted that Mr. Hankin has proved by experiment that the virus, contrary to the general belief, does not become more powerful in passing from one rat to another. The direct contrary is the case. The first inoculation causes certain death; the rat inoculated from number one, experiences the same fate; the third, inoculated from number two has the disease in a mild form; the fourth is scarcely affected. Strange to say this is reversed with mice, the disease becoming more and more virulent with every successive inoculation.

WE have received from Colonel Barrow, of the Military Secretariat at Simla, a copy of the Despatches on the operations in Uganda in which the 27th Bombay Light Infantry has distinguished itself. Mr. Berkeley, Commissioner and Consul-General, was the first to bring the services of the regiment to notice. In a letter to the Commander-in-Chief in India he testified to the many hardships in distant parts of the Protectorate which the regiment had suffered. They penetrated further into the interior than any other regiment, and despite every obstacle performed the task allotted to it with a gallantry and success to which he gladly paid tribute. In a letter to Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Berkeley further remarked that not only had excellent work been performed by the regiment, often in circumstances of great hardship, but from first to last the regiment showed the utmost good spirit and cheerful good-will. All the officers as well as the men come in for eulogy. Of Captain Fowler it is written that he distinguished himself in command of a flying column by surprising the enemy encamped at Kyweri, and so completely defeated and scattered them that subsequent to this action the enemy never again collected or made any attempt to stand.

A STATEMENT published on Saturday shows that the Government of India made in 1898 a loss of twenty-nine lakhs of rupees on the Madras Railway, a profit of Rs. 5,657 on the Bombay-Baroda line, and a loss of fifty-five lakhs on the Great Indian Peninsula. The net result of its connection with these three great guaranteed railways last year was thus a loss of close upon eighty-five lakhs of rupees. This compares with a loss of 135 lakhs in 1897 and 110 lakhs in 1896. The loss is entirely due to the loss by exchange owing to the contract rates having been higher than the actual rates. If this had not been the case last year the State would have made a profit of eleven lakhs out of these guaranteed railways.

THERE was only one case of cholera in Karachi on the 19th instant.

THE recently plague-stricken village of Dial in the Hoshiarpur district was re-occupied on the 15th instant.

PLAGUE having practically ceased in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, Captain James, I. M. S., has returned to his ordinary duties of Civil Surgeon, Dharmsala.

A NUMBER of Mahomedan residents have petitioned the local Government to forbid the holding of the next National Congress at Lucknow as a precaution against plague.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL who, we regret to say has been somewhat indisposed since his arrival in Allahabad, has left for Lucknow, where the Provincial Legislative Council has a session to-morrow.

GENERAL ELLIOT, Colonel SANDBACH, Majors Colin Campbell and Trevor, and Captain Wigram are of the party visiting Patiala on the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja, who has organised a large pigsticking camp in the interoir of the State.

WE learn that the Manager of the East Coast Railway has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the other Railways concerned whereby reduced through rates for the carriage of Singareni coal will come into force from the 1st proximo.

THE village of Malod Sultian in the Murree tahsil, which has just been attacked with plague, has had only five cases with no deaths. It may, therefore, be anticipated that the disease is of a mild type as was the case in the plague infected village of Changi Jalal in the neighbouring tahsil of Gujar Khan. In that village there have been no more cases.

THE official season report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending July 19th reports continuous rain, heavy in parts and interfering with agricultural operations. It is remarked that a break would be beneficial, but there are still no signs o one, heavy rain falling for several hours at Allahabad yesterday morning.

FOR some time past there has been a quarrel between the Khan of Nawagai and certain sections of the Mahmunds. Early this month a fight took place between the latter and the soldiers of the Khan, which lasted for more than four hours. A hundred men were killed and one hundred and twenty wounded in the struggle, the Nawagai men getting the worst of it. The Mullahs, despatched from Kyamir, are said to have intervened subsequently.

MR. FANSHAWE, Postmaster-General, is about to propose for the consideration of Government a scheme for reducing inland postage on parcels. If this is accepted, parcels of 20 tolas will be carried for two annas, parcels of 40 tolas for 4 annas, and over that weight every additional 40 tolas for two annas more. These new rates would possibly incur initial loss to the Post Office, but this, it is believed, would be quickly made up by the increase in parcel traffic.

AN uglier aspect than it already wore has been given to the murder of a European foreman at the Bengal Paper Mills, by the evidence of a doctor before the magistrate that the unfortunate victim was not first beaten to death and then thrown, merely for concealment, into a hot water tank vat, but must have been deliberately forced into the vat while still alive. As this theory rests at present on the *Post mortem* appearances of the body only, one hopes there is room for mistake.

AT the request of the Nabha Durbar, the officer in charge of the Anthropometrical Bureau in the Punjab will visit Nabha in order to instruct the State police in the system of identification of criminals by means of finger impressions. The introduction of the system into the Punjab has been approved by the local Government, and the entertainment of a trained classifier from Bengal for a period of two months at a cost of Rs. 150 per mensem to assist in the work of classifying the finger impressions on record in the Punjab has been sanctioned.

RIFLE range mishaps have apparently been unusually numerous of late, for we find the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal directing the attention of all concerned to the fact that, in the view of the Musketry Regulations, a range party is bound to think of what is behind the butts as well as of what is in front, so that "every endeavour may be made to prevent persons crossing the ground, and to reduce as far as possible the chance of such accidents in the future:" which indeed is in accordance with the dictates of ordinary prudence and commonsense as well as of the Musketry Regulations.

CAIRO advices of July 4th report the arrival of deserters from the Khalifa's camp, who stated that he had shifted his quarters to Kurun, two days' journey east of Jebel Gedir and 18 hours' journey west of Mesbra-el-Zarif on the White Nile. It was said that there was great scarcity in the Khalifa's camp, which was continually attacked by the local Arabs. Advices of the same date state that the Nile had began to rise, and the Atbara river had come down in heavy flood on the 30th June, and was running 8 to 10 miles an hour past the piles of the new Atbara railway bridge, two of the centre piers of which are still unfinished. The temporary wooden railway bridge had been washed away.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury, Deen Mahomed Ghas, a young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 27th ultimo, near a shop at Pydhonee, caused the death of a woman named Zora, and with having attempted to murder another woman named Jaina. The prisoner had made a clear confession of his guilt before the Coroner and the Magistrate, which he retracted before the Sessions Court. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder and attempted murder, with a recommendation to mercy. His Lordship passed sentence of death, remarking that the recommendation of the jury would be forwarded to the proper quarter.

THE Canarese Paper published in Mysore by the Wesleyan Mission states that the Kathiawar bride for H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore has been selected with the sanction of the spiritual *Gurus* of the Mysore ruling family, and with the approval of the Council. Further, that as the said *Gurus* see no objection, the public may rest satisfied that the intended marriage cannot clash with any racial differences; that the bride is about 11 years old, and that as soon as the preliminary ceremonies are performed, H. H. the Maharanee Regent proposes inviting the Princess to stay with her in the Palace so that she may become accustomed to the language and habits of the Mysore Court.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion has arisen between the Madras Government and the local Municipality as to the proper locality and direction in which the native town of Coonoor is to be extended. Government decided that it should be towards the Mulk village—which is about a mile and a half on the old road between Coonoor and Ootacamund, and where there is much unoccupied land that can be allotted for building sites. The Municipality is not in favour of this place, but prefers Tent Hill, the high land just above the old offices of the Nilgiri Railway Company and at the head of the new Ghaut Road. In urging this preference the Council says that it proposes to build here a "model" native town, and asks Government to afford it the opportunity of carrying out the scheme.

THE Punjab Land Alienation scheme, after a final discussion in Council, in which Sir Mackworth Young has taken the part of the old doctrine of a minimum of interference with economic tendencies, and Mr. Rivaz has upheld the case for State action, has been put into shape for submission to the Secretary of State, and goes home for his consideration forthwith. The draft bill, when returned, will be introduced into the Legislative Council, probably at the beginning of October, after which it will be circulated for opinion and allowed to remain in abeyance during the winter. Then, when the Government returns to Simla next year, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Rivaz are back in the Council to look after the measure, it will be taken up and carried through the remaining stages.

REPORTS received from the Chief Instructor, School of Musketry, indicating that the efficiency of some officers and non-commissioned officers attending the school as students in musketry drills and lectures is not up to the standard that is to be expected, considering the length of time the school has been in existence, the Lieutenant-General Commanding in the Punjab desires that every advantage be taken of students passing through the school to impart and maintain throughout regiments and battalions the proper system of instructions and these drills, by forming classes of subaltern and non-commissioned officers for special instruction by students on their rejoining their corps. These drills and lectures, it is observed, should be carried out in every corps in a thoroughly practical and instructive manner, "and not perfunctorily, as is at present too often the case."

WITH reference to the recent division of the Royal Artillery, writes a contemporary, it will be noticed from the new list that there are several officers now serving in the different mountain batteries who belong to the field artillery list. Now, as the mountain artillery is included in the Garrison list, it is evident that these officers are in a somewhat false position. We are given to understand that all such will be called upon to immediately decide the branch of the service in which they intend to serve for the future. Only a few senior officers are concerned, but there are a large number of field artillery subalterns now serving in mountain batteries. As only a fraction of these can hope to go back to the same arm as captains, it is probable that a number of them will elect to return now to field batteries rather than spend the remainder of their careers in the Garrison branch for the sake of a year or two in a mountain battery. There may thus come about some vacancies in that greatly sought-after branch of the regiment.

OWING, it is said, to a pointsman's mistake at Masit, a small flag station near Hardoi, on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, a down goods train ran into a dead siding, and the engine ran over the stop block, and was buried in the earth and mud, while the waggons behind were piled in a heap, blocking the main line. The driver and the fireman had very narrow escapes. The European guard was very severely shaken. There being no telegraph at Masit, news had to be conveyed to the nearest station six miles off. whence telegrams were sent both to Lucknow and Shahjehanpur for breakdown trains. After a delay of several hours traffic was resumed, but it will take some days to clear the "debris" and get the engine out of the mud. The half-yearly inspection special, conveying the chief officers of the Railway, was on its way to Bareilly, but returned to Masit on the Manager receiving news of the accident, and the Chief Engineer took charge of the operations for clearing the line.

FURTHER particulars have been received of the attack on the baggage of a Political Officer at Wano. It appears that the baggage started at 10-30 on the night of the 19th instant under the escort of a 'chuprassie" and six levies. Shahzada Ghulam Muhammad accompanied. After going a short distance a doolie was sent ahead with three levies to accompany it. These got through safely. About 3 a.m. the "chuprassie" met three men carrying Martini-Henry Rifles at Dargai Oba. These men pretended to be friendly, and having walked some way with the baggage under pretence of asking for tobacco, treacherously shot the "chuprassie" and took his rifle. They then fired on the camels and broke open the boxes, but did little damage. The camel Sarwans took the news to Ngandi Oba, and the Post Officer went out and brought in the baggage. News reached the Political Officer through some levies on the road two miles out of Sarwekai, and as he was hurrying on he was fired at as stated yesterday. One of his sowars was slightly wounded. The raiders escaped.

AMERICAN energy always seems capable of finding new outlets in a utilitarian direction. One of the latest big things is the letting of a contract for dredging the entrance channel to New York harbour. In 1881, when the maximum draught of vessels was 22 feet, the main channel was maintained at 24 feet. In 1891, when the draught had increased to between 24 and 27 feet, the channel was deepened to 30 feet. Last year, when the maximum draught of vessels actually entering the harbour had increased to 32 feet and other larger shipps were planned, Congress decided to dredge out an entirely new channel and to increase the depth to 40 feet. This is to be maintained for a clear width of 2,000 feet. The new channel will be about 7 miles in length, commencing on a southerly course and curving with a broad easy sweep to a south-easterly course, on which it will run straight to the 40 foot channel 5 miles outside Sandy Hook. This gigantic undertaking is to be completed in about seven years, and the total cost is estimated at over six million dollars.

THERE was again an expansion in June in the export trade of Calcutta with foreign countries. The total value amounted to three and a half crores, representing an advance of twenty-six per cent. A large decrease is noticeable under grain and pulse, shipments of rice were larger, but there was a continual contraction in the wheat trade, shipments being less by 254,009 cwt., equal in value to eighteen lakhs. The only other decrease of any importance was in the value of indigo. Under oilseeds the value rose by forty-one lakhs owing to a very large trade in linseed. The greatest shipments were to Germany, next in importance being France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. In tea also there was a considerable advance. Nearly ten million pounds were sent away, being an increase of nearly two million pounds. Shipments of tea were large for the month of June, and it is evident that not only has the season commenced early, but that transit from the districts has been much accelerated. Raw jute improved in the quantity exported and manufactures have also risen in value. The former rose by seven and the latter by almost nine lakhs. Other increases are to be observed under opium, hides and skins, raw silk raw, cotton, and lac.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A DESTROYER.

NINE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A disastrous explosion occurred, to-day, on board the new torpedo-boat destroyer Bullfinch during a trial at Portsmouth.

Nine men were killed and four injured.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

JULY 22.

The accident on the Bullfinch occurred while the vessel was steaming at a speed of thirty knots. The connecting rod of the high pressure cylinder broke, flooding the engine room with steam and causing the fatalities already reported.

THE NAVAL SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

NO RACE FOR SUPREMACY.

JULY 21.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Goschen in presenting the Naval estimates, said that he saw no menace in the shipbuilding programmes of Foreign Powers against England. The latter was bound to equal any two Powers, but did not desire to enter into a race for Naval Supremacy.

America and Japan, said Mr. Goschen, were now Naval Powers, and it was expedient to appoint Naval attaches to those countries.

JULY 22.

During the discussion of the Naval estimates in the Commons, last night, Mr. Goschen strongly supported the use of tubular boilers, which, he said, must be retained for strategic purposes.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, replying to numerous criticisms on the Army estimates, stated that the Army Reserve had now filled up again to 82,000 men.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPE.

JULY 21.

The British cruiser Tartar has left Delagoa Bay for Durban.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH ABYSSINIA.

Lieutenant Harrington, British Agent in Abyssinia, in an interview at Aden, said that no difficulty was likely to arise with Abyssinia in connection with the Soudan frontier, our relations with the Negus being excellent.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI'S CLAIMS.

Sir Seymour King has modified the question to which objection was taken by Mr. Maclean and Sir H. Fowler in the Commons, the other day, by asking why Prince Ranjitsingji's memorial stating his claims to Navanagar remains unanswered.

The question will now be put on the 25th instant.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE DUM-DUM.

JULY 22.

A plenary sitting of the Peace Conference has finally condemned the Dum-Dum bullet, the delegates from Great Britain and America alone opposing the resolution.

WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The Queen's Prize, at the Bisley Rifle meeting, has been won by Private Priaulx, of the Guernsey Militia.

PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

There were 36 cases and 29 deaths from plague recorded in Mauritius during the week ending 20th instant.

The pestilence has spread to Reunion.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATHLETICS.

At the athletic competition held to-day, at Queen's Club, between representatives of Harvard and Yale, and Oxford and Cambridge, the Englishmen won five events and the Americans four.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER OF WAR.

Mr. Elihu Root has succeeded Mr. Alger as American Secretary of State for War.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The latter half of this week's cricket has resulted in the following matches being drawn :—

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Bradford, Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire at Chesterfield, Lancashire vs. Essex at Liverpool, Sussex vs. Surrey at Brighton, and Australia vs. Dr. Grace's Eleven.

The match between Somersetshire and Hampshire at Taunton was won by Hampshire by an innings and 151 runs.

ANOTHER SENSATION IN PARIS.

JULY 23.

A sensation has been created in Paris by the publication of a telegram which H. M. the Czar sent to Prince Louis Napoleon on the latter's birthday, expressing the hope that each year would bring him nearer the highest period of his life when he would realise the wishes of his friends, who are as numerous in France as in Russia.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The following telegraph postings have been ordered :—Messrs. Gunter and Wernicke, Assistant Superintendents, on return from leave next month, are posted to Quetta and Nagpur, respectively. On relief by Mr. Simpson, at the end of next month, Mr. Thompson officiating Electrician, is posted to Barrackpore, in place of Mr. Shields, Assistant Superintendent, ordered to, Karachi to relieve Mr. Talbot, Assistant Superintendent.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Poynder, R. A. M. C., attached to Station Hospital, Colaba, has applied for permission to retire.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Potts, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in India, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Rochfort, transferred to Curragh.

Lieutenant Brunner, R. E., proceeded on 90 days' privilege leave on the 12th July, having been relieved of charge of the Chitral Sub-division by Mr. Traninger, Assistant Superintendent.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN CENTRAL INDIA.

GOONA, JULY 22.

Steady rain is still falling in this district, and the agricultural outlook is not improving. The maze crop is standing, but showing signs of blight. Jowari is not yet sown, and grass crop is poor and backward. The country is sodden with water. The breach made in the Guna-Baran Railway on the 8th instant by the flood has been repaired, and trains are running through since yesterday. Sunshine is badly needed for the crops.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The Commander-in-Chief will not now visit Burma on his autumn tour. No dates are yet fixed, but he proposes to visit the various camps of concentration in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. These camps are only located upto the present in the Punjab, where they will be held at Attock, Bara Valley, and Dalhousie Hills. Calcutta will afterwards be reached, but his Excellency's stay there is likely to be a good deal curtailed to enable the frontier to be inspected in the latter part of the cold season.

It is now expected that his Excellency will leave Simla about 1st November. Lady Lockhart will accompany him on the tour.

THE KHARKALLA INCIDENT.

APPEAL BY THE ACCUSED.

POONA, JULY 23.

Moreshwar Vishnu Palnitkar, station-master, Kharkalla, and his assistant, Narhar Amrit, who have filed an appeal before Mr. Astone Sessions Judge, against the sentences received in the alleged obstruction and refusal to work the line during the strike, were released yesterday on bail. The case will be heard on the 31st inst.

ALLEGED CASE OF DEFAMATION.

Mrs. Catherine Stevens, wife of the Sergeant Instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, residing at Lanowli, has filled a complaint against Mrs. Lord, the wife of a guard, for insult and defamation, before Mr. Sheppard, Collector and District Magistrate of Poona.

The alleged insult is that, on or about the 11th June, Mrs. McGill, in the presence and hearing of the said Mrs. Lord, called Mrs. Stevens a deliberate liar and most disreputable woman. The defamation is said to have taken place a few days late, when Mrs. McGill made several statements to one Gabriel Antone grossly defaming complainant's character.

The case will be heard on Saturday next.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 102 cases and 73 deaths recorded in the City, yesterday, with a total mortality of 86 ; in the Cantonment 35 cases and 26 deaths ; and in the districts 10 cases and 8 deaths.

To-day's returns are somewhat higher than any other days. In the City there were 110 cases and 82 deaths, with a total mortality of 103 ; in the Cantonment 36 cases and 22 deaths ; and in the district 24 cases and 19 deaths. In the City, Sukerwa peith is the worst sufferer, there being 22 cases in that peith alone.

One hundred men of the City police and a large number of the Contonment are under canvas owing to the outbreak of the plague. There are practically no restrictions upon people arriving in Poona from Bombay and other places ; but people leaving Poona undergo medical examination. Large numbers are leaving daily. The City and Cantonment are simply deserted.

CRICKET : POONA *VS.* AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA.

POONA, JULY 23.

A cricket match, Poona vs. Ahmednagar Gymkhana, was played at Nagar on Friday and Saturday last. Scoring on both sides was high. Poona won by one innings and 187 runs. The following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Mr. Bond, b Walton	15
Mr. Bowen, c and b Keily	33
Mr. Deas, l-b-w Keily	7
Mr. Greig, c Greiffith, b Wyllie	178
Mr. Gosling, b Walton	46
Capt. Usborne, c Leahy, b Walton	28
Major Martin, b Leahy	92
Capt. Braddell, b Walton	47
Capt. Betham, c Everett, b Walton	25
Mr. Duncan, not out	21
Capt. Biddulph, run out	7
Extras	49
Total	549

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Walton	40	145	8	5
Leahy	33	112	6	1
Keily	28	82	4	2
Wyllie	14	58	3	1
Saddler	5	39	0	0
Lewis	2	22	0	0
Hudson	15	42	4	0

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Hudson, c Greig, b Deas	0	c Usborne, b Gosling	21
Mr. Lewis, st Usborne, b Greig	0	c and b Gosling	5
Mr. Wyllie, c and b Deas	0	not out	23
Mr. Saddler, run out	9	c Bowen, b Greig	37
Capt. Saulez, c Bond, b Greig	56	c Greig, b Deas	32
Capt. Walton, run out	15	b Gosling	20
Mr. Keily b Deas	1	st Usborne, b Greig	11
Rev. Leahy, c Usborne b Deas	41	c Moore, b Greig	50
Mr. Greiffith, not out	10	b Deas	3
Mr. Protheroe, c Greig, b Deas	0	b Deas	1
Mr. Everett, c and b Greig	11	c Usborne, b Greig	3
Extras	1	Extras	9
Total	144	Total	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Deas	28-3	16	9	3	28	73	5	5
Greig	25	76	4	4	17-2	44	1	3
Bond	11	29	2	0	9	12	2	0
Gosling	14	48	3	3	3	14	0	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, R. N. R., with English mails of 7th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced light northerly and westerly winds in the Gulf of Aden, from thence fresh to strong monsoon and considerable sea as far as longitude 65° E., then wind and sea moderated to arrival, and no rain fell. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ayers', Capt M
Busch, Mr
Drimmie, Mr D
Merrett, Mr
Rae, Mr A
Stewart, Miss H E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashton, Mr A H
Buckles, Mr
Cadell, Mr P R
Drimmie, Mr T
Davidson, Capt J
Dunlop Smith, Capt J R
Ferrer, Mr M L
Lys, Mr W
Lloyd, Mr E T and Mrs
McIntyre, Major H S
Merritt, Mr W
Outley, Mr W J
Powell, Mr J H
Powell, Mrs
Pratt, Mr A C
Pank, Major P D
Sherlock Hubbard, Mr G H
St Clair, Hon L M
Vanderzie, Capt H F
Williamson, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Egerton, Mr W
Maisey, Lt-Col
Watson, Mr E W E

FROM ADEN.—Conron, Sub-Lt P H

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *VS.* 18 CO., R. A.

THIS match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, before a large crowd of people, when the Gunners quite out classed their opponents. They played a hard and dashing game throughout, and won by 4 goals to one. Their team had undergone considerable changes since the previous match with the Gymkhana, and one of their backs played centre forward, which proved most effective, for he certainly scored 3 out of the 4 goals. Two he headed in from corner kicks in a most accomplished way. On each occasion the ball was taken as it was flying with the wind across the mouth of goal, and at a great pace. The Gymkhana also had changed their team a little in the forward line ; and we were glad to see Williamson out again after his illness. Boyes was playing centre forward, but wants a lot more practice to be of any use in a match. He has weight and any amount of dash, but he muddles the ball when passed to him. The Reids played very well together on the wing, and the younger one was responsible for the Gymkhana goal. The half-backs all played well, Ross, Sheepshanks, and Darnford, and it was in great measure due to their unflagging efforts that the military score was not greater. And last, but not least, comes the goalkeeper, Scott, who saved time after time splendidly ; the four goals scored were all impossible to save, and had it not been for his excellent defence many more might have been added.

THE 27TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY

DESPATCHES ON UGANDA.

UNQUALIFIED PRAISE FOR ALL RANKS.

THE following despatches in the operations in Uganda have just been issued from the Military Secretariat at Simla :—

Letter from E. J. L. Berkeley, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, Uganda, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, —(dated Eldoma Ravine, the 29th March 1899).

I do not feel wholly certain that it may be within the bounds of etiquette that I should approach Your Excellency direct on the subject of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry, which regiment has been on service in this Protectorate for the last year ; but I venture to hope that it may not be out of place that I should do so with the object of permitting myself to express to Your Excellency my high appreciation of the services rendered to the Uganda Protectorate by the regiment which is now on its return to India.

So far as I am aware the 27th Bombay Light Infantry is the first regiment that has ever proceeded so far into the interior of Africa : both officers and men have suffered many severe hardships in distant parts of the Protectorate, but, despite, every obstacle the regiment has performed the task for which it was sent with a gallantry and success to which I gladly pay this brief tribute.

I should also wish to acquaint Your Excellency of the cordial relations which have existed throughout, between myself as also the staff of this Protectorate, and Colonel Broome and his officers. I have to-day taken official leave of the 7th Bombay Light Infantry, on its return to India, and I trust that the occasion may justify this short reference to the remarks which I had the honour to address to the regiment at a parade this morning.

From the Right Hon'ble Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 49 (Military), dated India Office, London, the 18th May 1899).

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its enclosures, on the subject of the services of Colonel Broome and the officers and men of the 27th Bombay Infantry, during their stay in Uganda, and also a copy of a letter to the Foreign Office, in which I have expressed the gratification with which I have received Mr. Berkeley's testimony to the valuable services rendered, and the Marquis of Salisbury's acknowledgment of those services.

From the Hon'ble Francis L. Bertie, Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 1, dated Foreign Office, the 3rd May 1899).

With reference to previous correspondence I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda, drawing attention to the valuable services rendered by Colonel Broome and the officers and men of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry during their stay in that Protectorate.

Lord Salisbury would be glad if a copy of Mr. Berkeley's despatch could be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to Colonel Broome, with an expression of His Lordship's cordial acknowledgment of the value to the Uganda Protectorate of the assistance afforded by Colonel Broome and the officers and men of the regiment under his command.

From Ernest J. L. Berkely, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda, to the Marquess of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,—(No. 33, dated Mandi, the 2nd March 1899).—(Confidential.)

I have had the honour in previous despatches to express to Your Lordship my high appreciation of the services rendered in this Protectorate by 27th Bombay Light Infantry, and I beg now to cordially indorse, and to submit to Your Lordship's favourable consideration the tribute paid to the regiment and officers whose services have been more especially prominent by the Officer Commanding troops in this Protectorate, on the occasion of the approaching departure of the battalion for India. Not only has very excellent work been done and valuable service rendered, but they have been performed often in circumstances of great hardship, and from first to last the regiment has shown the utmost good spirit and cheerful good-will.

Colonel Ternan takes this opportunity of placing on record the excellent services of Leutenant-Colonel Coles and Captain Madocks, of the Uganda Rifles, in terms which I beg to most readily support, and finally a later despatch signed by Colonel Broome on behalf of Colonel Ternan, who is absent on a tour of inspection, draws well-merited and favourable attention to the services of Lieutenants Price and Huisebery, of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

From Colonel Trevor Ternan, Commanding Troops in Uganda Protectorate, to E. J. L. Berkeley, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda,—(dated Kampala, the 24th January 1899).—(Confidential.)

Now that the departure of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry is approaching, I have the honour to bring to your notice the very excellent service that has been rendered by that corps while in Uganda, and at the same time to draw attention to the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Broome and his officers.

The nature of the country, want of adequate transport, and lack of rations has made the period of service of the battalion in Uganda one of very considerable hardship—the work which the men have been called upon to perform has been of a particularly arduous character.

The whole conduct of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry has been admirable both in quarters and in the field, and I cannot speak too highly of the exceedingly good work that they have done under very difficult circumstances.

As regards the officers of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry, I should like to bring to the notice of the authorities the good services rendered by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Broome, Commandant of the battalion, Major C. H. U. Price, second-in-Command, Captain F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., and Cap M. J. Tighe D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Broome has, in spite of considerable difficulties, maintained his battalion in a most efficient state, and the excellence of the discipline and the training of his men has been constantly shown in the field.

Major Price has done valuable work against the mutineers and rebels. He has been continually in the field against them in command of an independent force, and has at all times shown the greatest energy and judgment. He has proved himself to be most valuable officer, and has twice been mentioned in previous despatches for acts of gallantry in the field.

Captain F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., has also done much towards crushing the mutineers, and at Kyweri on the 27th October 1890 distinguished himself while in command of a flying column by surprising the enemy encamped at that place, and completely defeated them. The defeat was so complete, and the enemy so scattered, that subsequent to this action the enemy never again collected, and have made no attempt to stand.

Captain M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., was employed clearing Buddu and Ankole of rebels, and afterwards against the mutineers in Unyoro, and did very excellent work while commanding in Ankole—he effectually cleared the country of rebels.

I would take this opportunity of mentioning the excellent services that have been rendered by the following officers of the Uganda Rifles against the mutineers and rebels in Unyoro.—

Lieutenant-Colonel Coles, D.S.O., who is an officer of great experience has been of the greatest possible use, both at head-quarters and in the field. He has lately been commanding a flying column, and it was due to his careful system of patrolling that the rebel leader, Bilal Amin, was surprised and killed.

Captain H. J. Madocks. This officer has been employed on numerous expeditions for a period extending over three years, and has invariably shown himself a most painstaking and capable officer at head quarters and also in the field. I cannot speak too highly of the indefatigable manner in which Captain Madocks has continually worked for the good of the Uganda Rifles, and I trust that his recent services when he acted as Staff Officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Coles', D. S. O., column, may receive recognition.

The following native officers of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry have proved themselves intelligent and capable in the field, and I have much pleasure in bringing their names to your notice :—

Subadar-Major Yar Muhammad, who was very severely wounded in April last, who has been continually employed in the field, and has done excellent work throughout the operations, and Subadar Bahadur Sher, who has also distinguished himself by his condut.

From Sir Horace Walpole, Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office,—(No. 2, dated India Office, the 15th May 1899).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd May, and to acquaint you in reply that the Secretary of State for India in Council has received with much gratification Mr. Berkeley's testimony to the valuable services rendered by Colonel Broome and the officers and men of the 27th Bombay Infantry during their stay in the Uganda Protectorate, and the Marquess of Salisbury's acknowledgment of those services. His Lordship will have much pleasure in forwarding a copy of your letter, with its enclosures, to the Government of India.

From Colonel E. G. Barrow, C.B., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 905-B"Disturbances," dated Simla, the 23th June 1899).

In forwarding, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India regarding the services rendered by Colonel Broome and the officers and men of the 27th Bombay Infantry, during their stay in Uganda, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has received with great satisfaction this report of the excellent services rendered by the 27th Bombay Infantry.

THE TRAIN-WRECKAGE NEAR PALGHUR.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

MR. MOHSIN B. TYEBJI, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana, gave his decision, on Saturday, in the case in which Kalia Kelia and Namia Pandia have been charged with derailing a train near Palghur on the morning of the 18th May last and with causing culpable homicide under sections 302 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The jury, who tried the case, had unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharaya, Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared on behalf of Government ; and Mr. Pradhan, for the defence.

His Honour delivered the following judgment. The accused Kalia has been with Namia Pandia tried on charges framed under sections 126 (*b*) of the Indian Railway Act and sections 304, 109 and 302 of the I. P. Code. The principal question is whether they took part in displacing rails or abetted other men who displaced rails. The jury have unanimously found Kalia not guilty. In my opinion they have erred and I submit the case to the High Court for decision. I need not discuss the evidence in detail. It will be enough if I mention very briefly who and what the witnesses are and the substance of the depositions. Framji, the Permanent Way Inspector, deposes to the condition of the rails at the spot where the train was wrecked immediately after the occurrence. His evidence and other evidence shows that the rails had been intentionally displaced by some person or persons who knew how to remove them, having acquired the knowledge of working on a railway. O'Brien, the driver of the train which was derailed, also describes the state of the railway track and states that some passangers were injured. Parashram, a medical officer, proves that two passengers died in consequence of injuries received in the derailment. Mudia deposes that a spanner, an implement used in taking up rails, was found missing the day after the occurrence. Framji supports him. Fakira was the muccadum of the gang of labourers working on a length of the railway in which the scene of the offence was situated. He deposes to the fact that the accused Kalia had reason to bear him grudge, because he (Kalia) had asked him to give his cousin, Namia, employment, and his request had not been complied with. Kalia denies this. Fakira mentions another supposed cause of disagreement between him and Kalia to which I do not attach much importance, because it seems that after it arose the two men were on speaking terms. Witness Jai is a gatewoman, in whose chowkie Fakira and the men under him kept their tools. According to her and her relative Gungaram Pandia, who was first accused of the offence and was afterwards examined as a witness in this Court, took from the chowkie a spanner, an implement not in ordinary use,—a day or two days previous to the date of the occurrence. There is conflict of evidence as to how long before the derailment the spanner was taken. According to Babul Huri the tool was taken by Pandia to the spot where he and others were working on the day preceding the derailment, and it was lying the whole day near that spot unconcealed and was taken away in the evening by Namia. Namia has not said that he took the spanner. The fact that the spanner was near the spot where the men were working, ought not to have escaped the attention if not the suspicion, of the muccadum and others, but no enquiries were made by any one as to why the spanner had been taken from the chowkie, and the fact that it had been taken, was not mentioned until after this derailment. Babul Hari's deposition in the Magistrate's Court shows that the labourers were in the habit of often having their tools at the place where they had been working, though Mudia denies this. Barkia and Nagra said first that they had seen certain men going on the night on which the train was derailed, towards the scene of crime. They have withdrawn their statements in this Court and have alleged that they had been made under the effects of maltreatment. Their evidence cannot be relied upon. Barkia at least may be suspected to have known more about the derailment and its cause than he disclosed. He did not mention to the District Superintendent that he had seen Pandia, as he stated to the Magistrate. Pandia has in this court denied all knowledge of the cause of the derailment. Mr. Clabby, the District Police Superintendent, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Balvantrao, Head Constable, who took part in the investigation, were examined to prove that the police enquiry had been conducted in a proper manner. The Civil Surgeon states that on the 9th June he found certain marks,—results of blows—not serions ones on Kalia, Namia and Pandia, appearing about a month old. Witness Babul states that he met Kalia on the rail lines at about 10 p.m., on the night in question. The derailment took place near 3 a.m. Mr. Parashram, 2nd Class Magistrate of Mahim, who recorded statements of the accused persons on 24th May at Palghur, says he found no marks of injuries on the men, and had no reason to suspect that they had been improperly treated, and that no complaint of maltreatment was made to him. The accused were placed before the committing Magistrate on 29th May. The Magistrate on finding certain marks on the accused persons, suspected that they had been subjected to rough treatment by the police. The case against Kalia rests mainly on his own statements. In his statement to the 2nd Class Magistrate, he began by saying that he had heard that the train had been derailed, because rails had been removed. He went on immediately afterwards to say that Barkia, Nagra, Pandia and Namia planned the displacement of rails and set out for that purpose, that this was after the down mail had gone (apparently about 2-30 a.m.), and that he was told to keep a watch, and if the line-guardsman came to give information to the others at once, and that he then sat watching while the other men went to take off the rails. The line-guardsman did not come and he himself went to sleep. He said the principal offender was Barkia, who wished to displace the railway track with the object of bringing a false charge against some villagers. In the committing Magistrate's Court he said that he had made a true statement to the 2nd Class Magistrate that it had been correctly recorded. He added that Barkia had done it all and "put it" on him. After Pandia had been examined, Kalia made a statement that he had been subjected to ill-treatment by the police, which forced him to give an incorrect account to the Second Class Magistrate. He was finally asked what was the truth, and he said that Barkia and Nagra after shouting to Namia went towards Palghur, saying that they were going as agreed on a previous day to remove rails ; that on the night in question Barkia told Kalia that he was going to take off rails and asked him if he was coming ; that he Kalia, said no ; that Kalia was then asked to stop at the chawl in which the gangmen lived and watch for the line-guard, and to mention the villagers as the perpetrators of the crime if an enquiry was made ; that he sat in the chawl and then went to sleep ; and that the two accused did not come from the direction of Sophala, where they had gone, till after the accident. In this Court Kalia said first that he had made the statement to the Second Class Magistrate in consequence of a beating. He said then "I did not go to derail the train ; what do I know what the others were doing." He then admitted having been sitting in the shed before the train was wrecked, but he said he had sat there to enjoy the night air, after dinner. Later he admitted the truth of his statements to the Magistrates, adding, however, that he did not go himself to take the rails off. It appears to me that when all his statements are considered together, they justify the conclusion that Kalia knew that the rails were going to be displaced, that he was asked to be on the watch to prevent the men committing the offence being detected or disturbed, and to give false information if any one made inquiries, and that he agreed to do this and sat watching. If this conclusion is correct, Kalia by wilful omission aided in the commission of an offence punishable under the section of the Indian Railways Act and the offence of culpable homicide (section 126 Indian Railways Act, and section 107 Indian Penal Code, Explainations 1 and 2.) He should, in my opinion, be convicted under sections 126 (*b*) Indian Railways Act and 304 Indian Penal Code part 2, and 109 Indian Penal Code Namia's statements are more confused than Kalia's, and, therefore, in his case I have accepted the verdict of the jury and have acquitted him. Kalia will be kept in custody pending decision from the High Court.

A CORRESPONDENT at Conjeevaram says that, early this month, a severe storm occurred in that town and entirely destroyed the local Municipal Market. The whole building is reported to have collapsed, killing on the spot about half a dozen vegetable vendors and causing injuries to about 50 others, of whom again about half a dozen have since expired. The market, the correspondent informs us, was a huge tiled roof nominally supported by granite stone pillars, which had no additional support in the shape of walls to protect the roof against a high wind of the kind which has reduced the market to ruins, leaving but the bare platform on which the superstructure was raised.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on Saturday on the latter's ground and ended in an even draw. The Hindus had choice of innings, and Messrs. Banda and Shinker made a good commencement, the former adding 22 before he fell a victim to Cheetham standing in the slips. Shinker and Bhandare both added 10, and Baloo played good cricket for 27 at which total he was run out. The best stand was made by Telang and Mesha, who were not out 39 and 21 respectively when the innings was declared at an end, the total being 138 for four wickets. Rogers was the most successful bowler for the Englishmen.

The Bombay Gymkhana commenced rather unfortunately, Stephens and Brooks being dismissed in the early stages of the innings. However, on Holland and Cheetham becoming partners, a masterly display of batting was seen. The types of play of the two men is quite different, Holland batting in a careful and useful style, while in Cheetham there is seen the combination of care and dash which denotes a good batsman. The bowling of the Hindus was persistently changed without effect, and at the call of time both men were not out, Cheetham 43 and Holland 34. The success of the former shows he is returning to his old form, which is the more satisfactory as he is definitely selected to play in the Presidency match. The scores are are follows :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Banda, c Cheetham, b Rogers	22
Mr Shinker, b Rogers	10
Mr Bhandare, b Rogers	10
Mr P Baloo, run out	27
Mr Telang, not out	39
Mr Mesha, not out	21
Mr Krishnarao	Innings closed.
Mr Kirtikar	
Mr G R Bhandare	
Mr Kote	
Mr Talpade	
Extras	9
Total	138

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Holland, not out	34
Mr Stephens, b Bhandare	7
Mr J Brooks, b Bhandare	0
Mr Cheetham, not out	43
Capt Tomkins	To bat.
Mr Pogson	
Mr Nigel-Jones	
Lt Back, R N	
Capt Kendall	
Capt Rogers	
Extras	10
Total	94

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

The second team of the Gymkhana played a match with the Y. M. C. A., and like the senior team, the game ended in a draw. The match was played on the maidan, and the visitors batted first. A splendid start was made, Mason and George playing in a confident style, the former being the more stylish of the two. George played good cricket for 41, and Mason's 61 was the result of sound defence and well timed hitting. Muirhead scored 10, and the innings was declared closed for 162. The Gymkhana started their innings badly, and at first Briscoe, the Y. M. C. A. left-hand bowler, looked as if he would bowl the eleven out for a song, but after Mackay and Scott had been disposed of by this bowler, Baker stopped the rot. This was his last match here this season, as he leaves Bombay for Cashmere, and he celebrated it by putting up a good score against efficient bowling with very attractive cricket. Towards the latter part of his innings, Binning did the running for Baker, who carried his bat for 66. DuBoulay also did well against the bowling, but put one into Muirhead's hands after compiling 19. The Gymkhana had two wickets to fall when stumps were drawn and had knocked up 119 runs. The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr A A Mason, c King, b Baker	66
Mr W B George, b DuBoulay	41
Mr A L Smith, b DuBoulay	5
Mr F J Clark, c Skene, b Mackay	6
Mr R E Harrington, c Henderson, b Scott	8
Mr A Muirhead, b Baker	10
Mr E S Lyan, b Scott	2
Mr H E Harrington, not out	4
Mr J Stevens	Innings closed.
Mr A Monahan	
Mr R Briscoe	
Extra	20
Total	162

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A Mackay, b Briscoe	4
Mr W H Scott, b Briscoe	0
Mr C N Baker, not out	66
Mr J H DuBoulay, c Muirhead, b Clark	19
Mr W F Skene, b Clark	4
Mr T Henderson, b Clark	3
Mr Binning, b Clark	4
Rev C W F Hatchell, b Clark	8
Mr H Beville, run out	13
Mr A E Bice, not out	1
Mr F King, did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total	119

THE PARSEE TRIAL MATCH.

MR. PATEL'S XI. vs. MR. TATA'S XI.

The two days' match between Messrs. Patel and Tata's teams was commenced on Saturday, the former's eleven scoring 135 runs in their first innings. Mr. Tata's side did badly, their innings closing for 58, the bowling of Bulsara and Driver being most effective. The game was continued on Sunday when Mr. Patel's eleven put on 101 for their second innings, Colabawalla giving another good exhibition. Mr. Tata's eleven again took possession of the wicket and amassed a total of 121. The end of the game was remarkable for the sensation at bowling of Lungrana who took five wickets for three runs. He should be worth a further trial. Scores and analyses :—

J. M. PATEL'S XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D D Kanga, b Guzder	1	c Bharucha, b Mehta.	1
Karaka, c Kaka, b A Mehta	5	b Writer	1
H-Belgaumwalla, l-b-w, b Kaka	15	run out	1
F Colabawalla, not out	36	b Kaka	49
H Kanga, c Kaka, b Raja (Junior)	20	b Writer	4
D M Raja, b A Metha	0	c Patel, b Mehta	2
N Saklatwalla, c Guzdar, b Raja (Junior)	6	st Guzdar, b Mehta	1
K Driver, c Guzdar, b Writer	11	c Guzdar, b Karaka	11
N Langrana, b Mistry	9	l-b-w Kaka	10
N Bulsara, c Raja (Junior), b Mistry	6	b Kaka	13
P H Davur, b Mistry	0	b Mehta	0
N Chinoy, c Mehta, b Barucha.	8	not out	0
Extras	19	Extras	8
Total	135	Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Writer	85	21	6	2
Mehta	107	52	8	4
Raja (Junior)	15	9	6	0
Mistry	15	10	0	0
Bharucha	25	5	2	1
Kaka	50	16	5	3

MR. D. J. TATA'S XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C M Patel, not out	11	b Bulsara	0
K K Kharas, b Bulsara	3	c Bulsara, b Driver	0
B D Gagarat, c and b Driver	1	b Bulsara	13
E R Guzdar, b Bulsara	3	c Saklatvalla, b P. Davur	16
R E Mody, c Raja, b Driver	6	c Kanga, b Driver	33
D Raja (junior), c D Kanga, b Bulsara	4	c Raja (Senior) b Bulsara	10
J. Mody, c and b Bulsara	9	b Lungrana	19
A Mehta, c and b Bulsara	4	st Kanga, b Lungrana	7
K B Mistry, st Kanga, b Driver	2	b Lungrana	3
S M Kaka, l-b-w, b Driver	3	c Belgaumwalla b Lungrana	1
D R Writer, st Kanga, b Driver	1	c Lungrana, b Lungrana	4
M B Bharucha, c Chinoy, b Bulsara	3	not out	0
Extra	8	Extra	13
Total	58		214

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	105	38	8	3
Driver	120	38	3	2
Davur	30	30	1	1
Chinoy	5	0	1	0
Lungrana	28	5	3	5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY vs. P. AND O. S.S. EGYPT.

This match was played on Saturday, when the Artillery won by 102 runs. For this achievement the batting of Kelly, Cole, Higgins and Longland, and the bowling of Greene and Herbert are mainly responsible. Scores :—

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Gunner F Greene, b Cotgrave	0
Corporal A Rhenius, b Lines	3
Gunner Higgins, l-b-w, b Slavin	16
Gunner A J Herbert, b Lines	7
Gunner W H Cole, c Shepherd, b Slavin	31
Gunner Kelly, c and b Cotgrave	43
Gunner F Hogan, c Wykesmith, b Cotgrave	4
Gunner A Wise, c Cotgrave, b Ward	3
Gunner L Longland, b Cotgrave	12
Gunner F Snow, b Cotgrave	0
Gunner A Greene, not out	8
Extras	16
Total	143

P & O S.S. "EGYPT."

Mr T Ward, b F Greene	7
Mr W Trant, b F Greene	1
Mr G H Shepherd, b F Greene	13
Mr W H Cotgrave, c Kelly, b Greene	0
Mr R Wykesmith, b Herbert	0
Mr R Jewell, b Herbert	6
Mr M Gardner, b Herbert	2
Mr J Slavin, b F Greene	0
Mr T Line, b Herbert	0
Mr H Strattan, l-b-w, b Herbert	0
Mr W H Besaul, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	41

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

WHILE news comes from the Transvaal that as the result of the energetic endeavours of Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Fischer a more liberal scheme of reform has been submitted by President Kruger to the two Raads at Pretoria, and accepted by them "almost unanimously," some disquietude has been caused here by the references so prominently made in to-day's "Times" to military preparations. "The object of the steps taken by the military authorities, up to now, has been, we are told, to increase the efficiency and mobility of the forces in South Africa for defensive purposes and to ensure the security of our frontier. With that intention two companies of Royal Engineers and departmental corps have lately been despatched to South Africa and reserves of supplies and ammunition have been sent out. The general officer commanding in South Africa has been authorized to complete the transport arrangements for the troops in his command, and the following special service officers have been ordered to proceed to South Africa :—Brevet Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 5th Dragoon Guards; Captain and Brevet Major Lord E. H. Cecil, D. S. O., Grenadier Guards ; Lieutenant Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury Tracy, Royal Horse Guards ; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. H. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regiment ; Captain and Brevet Major A. V. Jenner, D. S. O., Rifle Brigade ; Captain and Brevet Major A. F. Pilson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Captain H. McMicking, Royal Scots ; and Captain and Brevet Major W. D. Bird, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Their duty will be to organize the residents as well as the police and local forces at various points on the frontier. Additional special service officers are likely to be sent out during the next few days. The Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the organization and composition of the larger force which it will be necessary to despatch to South Africa in the event of the negotiations at present in progress with the Government of the Transvaal, proving unsuccessful." In the House, this afternoon, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, who seems to adhere to the opinion he expressed a fortnight ago, that there is nothing in the situation calling for military preparations, questioned Mr. Balfour with regard to the announcement in the "Times." Mr. Balfour rather demurred to that announcement being styled an "official communique," and said that no contingency has yet arisen within the opinion of the Government that necessitates any further increase in the forces now stationed in South Africa. He added :—"We do, however, think it necessary to take such steps as will bring that force up to a proper standard of efficiency and mobility." The leader of the Opposition was not quite satisfied with this answer. "It is not," said Sir Henry with alertness, "with regard to the bringing of the present force to a proper standard of efficiency that I wish to inquire, but as to the paragraph which appears as an official communication. 'The Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the organisation and composition of the large force which will be necessary to despatch to South Africa in the event of the negotiations at present in progress with the Government of the Transvaal proving unsuccessful.' It is with regard to that, which is a new declaration apparently of Government policy, that I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman." "I don't think," Mr. Balfour rejoined, "there is any new declaration of policy in the paragraph appearing in the paper, but I conceive the War Office would be extraordinarily wanting in its most ordinary and obvious duties if they were not prepared for any emergency, however undesirable and however unlikely, that could possibly arise." Mr. Labouchere thereupon intervened. He wished to know whether the officers in this "communique" said to be going to British South Africa to organise the police and local forces, are to go into Cape Colony and Natal and organise them, and, if so, whether it was with the consent of the Ministers of these Colonies. Mr. Balfour was unable or unwilling to satisfy Mr. Labouchere's curiosity, nor could the right hon. gentleman tell Commander Bethell under what circumstances the Special Service officers were likely to be employed and against what enemies of the Queen. "My hon. friend," said Mr. Balfour, "is quite as competent a prophet as I am. It will require a prophet to answer for the contingencies which may arise." The impression that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is not supported by the Cabinet in its entirety remains rather strong in some quarters, though it seems to be based, at any rate so far as the present movement is concerned, on uncertain and slender foundations. Our principal political caricaturist, Mr. Gould, had a clever cartoon in the "Westminster" which represented Lord Salisbury as a parrot asleep on his perch, and Mr. Chamberlain trying to wake him up with the words :—"Oh, do wake up ! Can't you, and say something ! " But although Lord Salisbury has remained silent, one of his colleagues, Lord George Hamilton, has since spoken up in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and indirectly replied to those who say the Government are not unanimous. Lord George indeed claims that not only is there unity in the Cabinet, but that the country is practically unanimous in assenting to the position taken up by the Government. There is a sensible letter in the "Times" from Mr. Rider Haggard, who like other experts foresees that if war breaks out it will by no means be confined to the Transvaal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNTRY.

For once the expected has happened. The double election at Oldham, which was decided yesterday, has resulted in inflicting the greatest blow the Government has had since it came into power, and the party managers in London are to-day lamenting that they did not prevent Mr. Oswald from retiring until the General election. Mr. Oswald, it will be remembered, suffers from indifferent health, and when his colleague, Mr. Ascroft, died the other day he took advantage of the vacancy to place his resignation in the hands of the party. There are other members of Parliament in indifferent health, but they do not all resign. We may be quite sure that the wire pullers of the party would not have acquiesced in Mr. Oswald's retirement if they had not felt sure that they stood a better chance of winning with two vacancies than with only one. The result has shown that Mr. Middleton—the Conservative organiser of victory—has been mistaken. Their distinguished and carefully selected candidates, Mr. Winston Churchill, who enjoyed the prestige of a great political name, and Mr. Mawdsley, a local Conservative trade unionist of great influence in Lancashire, instead of being able to retain the seats, were after a fiercely contested fight simply overwhelmed. Indeed, their defeat is such a bad one that it might almost bring tears of sorrow to the eyes of that candid friend of the Government and ex-member for Oldham, Mr. J. M. Maclean. By the way, although the dashing young ex-cavalry officer, Mr. Churchill, is in a sense a protege of the member for Cardiff, I do not hear that Mr. Maclean was amongst those who went down to Oldham to assist in the battle. While the Liberals expected to win, I do not think they anticipated such a big majority. Only two dozen short of thirteen thousand votes were recorded for Mr. Alfred Emmott, while 12,770 were given to his partner, Mr. Walter Runciman. Mr. Churchill received 11,477 votes, and Mr. Mawdsley 11,449. At any time a reverse at the polls is bad for the Government in office. Such a defeat is doubly unfortunate for Ministers when it occurs in the midst of a situation like that with which the Cabinet has to deal in South Africa. The "Times" consoles itself by saying that little has been said in the Oldham contest about the Transvaal policy of the Government ; and does not admit for a moment that dissatisfaction with the methods of the new diplomacy has had anything to do with the remarkable turnover of votes at Oldham. My own opinion, based I hope on an impartial survey of the position is that in this matter the "Times" is labouring under misapprehension ; but I am far from saying that any influential section of the community is indifferent to the grievance of the Uitlanders or not desirous that a remedy should be found for the present unfortunate state of things. The "Times" clings to the belief that in essentials the national feeling has not changed since the General Election, and finds an explanation of the loss of two seats in the centre of the most formidable stronghold of Conservatism in a general dissatisfaction with the Cabinet. "No Ministry that ever existed has been able to realise all the hopes of the electors whose votes placed it in power, and the Cabinet which came into office four years ago with an overwhelming majority has, perhaps, disappointed, and even offended, its supporters to a quite unusual extent." The *Standard*, which admits that the Government has received "a sharp blow" and a "very unpleasant and ill-timed check," mentions the absurd agitation against Mr. Long's dog-muzzling regulations as one of the causes contributing to the defeat of Messrs. Churchill and Mawdsley! The *Morning Post* with clearer discernment attributes the result in part at least to Mr. George Whiteley in breaking away from the Conservative Party on the question of doles, as it is called. That the *Morning Post* is not very far out is shown by the manner in which both Conservative candidates dissociated themselves from the Government in regard to the Clerical Rates Bill. In other quarters on the Conservative side there is a disposition, not a very generous one, to lay the blame of the disaster on the shoulders of the ministerial candidates. Mr. Mawdsley, it seems, is suspected of being a bit of a Socialist, and as for Mr. Winston Churchhill the Tory Democracy he professes is, so one influential Conservative journal informs him, Radicalism masquerading under another name. According to the theory of these critics, Messrs. Churchill and Mawdsley lost Conservative votes by their want of orthodoxy. This is good, as if in these days there was at any rate in the domestic politics of these isles anything like orthodoxy. I have alluded to Mr. Whiteley. That gentleman has undoubtedly scored. After his recent famous speech in the House of Commons he communicated with the leaders of the Conservative party in Stockport and left them to decide whether there should be a contest at once owing to his change of views, or perhaps I should say of sides. He may say that his views have not changed. The local heads have begged him to retain his seat as an Independent member until the General Election, and they are running the gauntlet of their opponents, who not unnaturally regard such a decision as a display of the white-feather. Mr. Whiteley, the "Independent Member," has since taken his seat on the Opposition side of the House, and at the next General Election will stand as a Liberal candidate, perhaps in his present constituency, if he can do so without violently hurting the feelings of his old friends. It remains to be seen what effect the Oldham election has on the contest now being waged in St. Pancras, where a vacancy has been created by the premature retirement of Mr. Webster. I say premature, because immediately after Mr. Webster announced his intention to retire in order "to resume his legal and literary work" and arrangements had been made for a fresh election, a wealthy relative died leaving him a fortune! Such is fate.

THE OSGOLDCROSS ELECTION

which it will be recollected was brought about by Sir John Austin resigning his seat as a protest against the intolerance of his teetotal supporters, has resulted in his re-election by a majority of 2,925 over his opponent, Mr. Roberts, a Local Veto man, who polled 2,893 votes. As both Sir John Austin and Mr. Roberts are Liberals of a somewhat advanced type, the success of the former gentleman makes no difference in the strength of parties in the House. But the struggle between these two members of the Opposition accentuates the difference existing in the Liberal party respecting the liquori traffic, and must cause some uneasiness to the Liberal leaders. In the Osgoldcross Division the Conservatives left the rival sections of the Liberal party to fight the matter out between themselves; but this part of Yorkshire is very Liberal, and discretion may have been thought the better part of valour. There are few Liberal constituencies in which the Liberals could have indulged in a similar internecine encounter without the risk of making over the representation to their opponents. It is evidence that the temperance faddists of the Liberal party have not got over the discomfiture at Sir William Harcourt's retirement. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman whose leadership has just been praised in such high terms by Earl Spencer in a speech at Cambridge, will be a clever man if he succeeds in conciliating before the General Election the aggressive followers of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

THE LORDS AND THE LADIES.

The Peers have had their way, and the newly-constituted vestries of London are not to be contaminated by alderwomen or female councillors. The Government are much blamed in many quarters for yielding to the Upper House, but the complaint is not altogether reasonable, seeing that the clause continuing and enlarging the privileges possessed by the fair sex under the present system was not due to ministeral initiative, and that, according to the Duke of Devonshire, the whole of the Cabinet with two exceptions is opposed to "Women's Rights." There are lady members in most of the metropolitan vestries, and no objection to the manner in which they perform their duties has been made. It seems hard that under a Bill "to call old things by new names," as Mr. Birrell aptly described it, the excellent vestrywomen should for no fault of theirs be made to suffer a serious disability. Even many who on general grounds are opposed to the more advanced claims to the woman suffregists admit that in this case they have been badly treated and would have been glad to see the Government leaving the question of the Lords amendment an open one. Instead of leaving their supporters to exercise their own judgment uninfluenced, special pressure was put upon Unionists to attend to vote against Mr. Courtney, the ladies' champion, and the Government whips acted as tellers in the division. Mr. Courtney vainly tried to conciliate the Government by throwing overboard the alderwomen and only asking the House to differ from the other place so far as concerned women occupying seats on the new bodies as councillors. But Mr. Balfour himself, an ardent advocate of women's rights, was quite unbending, declaring that in the unanimous opinion of the Government it would not be in the interests of the Bill if they engaged in a contest with the "Upper House." The Government were taken to task in strong terms by Mr. Dillon, and in milder language by Mr. Faithful Begg, for their yielding attitude towards the Lords, while Mr. Birrell in a brilliant speech reminded timid members of Parliament that if posterity decided that women should sit in the House of Commons the thing could not be helped, for the dreaded change would certainly not come until all those then present were in their graves.

Mr. Birrell also consoled himself and tried to console others by reflecting that the House of Commons has survived every kind of change and every sort of member. They had, he said, seen prizefighters, jockeys, bullies, cowards, and drunkards all taking their seats in that House. They might go into the library and take down the two bloated volumes of "Russell on Crime" and search that gloomy catalogue and not find a single crime, however hideous, a single felony, however shameful, or a single misdemeanour, however disgusting, that had not at one time or another been committed by a member of the House. This outburst evoked a certain amount of disapprobation, and a mild cry of shame reached the hon. gentleman's ears. The shame, retorted Mr. Birrell, was that they had not always been found out; but notwithstanding the appearance in their midst of such "mauvaises sujets," the members of that assembly considered themselves the pride of the country and the envy of the world. Not without significance perhaps is the fact that the only person who got up to say a word against Mr. Courtney's amendment was Mr. Labouchere, who showed a delightful ignorance of the subject by declaring that women had not votes for vestries! The majority against the Amendment was 69, and included one or two Liberals as well as two or three Nationalists. Two Unionists, Mr. Faithful Begg and Mr. Monk, were, however, tellers for the ayes, and amongst Mr. Courtney's supporters were a dozen or more Unionists. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, whose silence in the debate was remarked, also voted in the minority, accompanied by Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bryce, Sir Edward Grey (the only Front Bench man on the Liberal side who is really a thorough going supporter of women's suffrage), and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Sir William Harcourt paired for accepting the amendment of his friends, the Lords, with Mr. John Morley against. The *Standard*, I see, suggests that if Mr. Courtney and his friend had not been too eager to confer aldermanic honours on women, the Lords would not have objected to their being councillors, but I doubt very much if the suggestion is well founded, and if it is it does not add to the credit of the gilded occupants of the gilded chamber for intelligence and wisdom.

EXIT ANOTHER CHARTERED COMPANY.

The revocation of the Charter of the Royal Niger Company is practically an accomplished fact. A few evenings ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution upon which will be based a measure sanctioning the transfer of the Company's territories to the Crown, The consideration for the transference is the payment to the Company of a sum of money amounting to £865,000. Out of this sum £300,000 will be devoted to redeeming the quarter of a million raised by the Company on Customs dues; £300 as reimbursement for "unexhausted improvements;" £150,000 for land and mineral rights and as compensation for dislocation of business; and £115,000 for buildings, steamers, war material, etc. The Company will also be entitled for 99 years to half the proceeds of any Royalty on mineral works worked. Sir M. Hicks-Beach made out a good case for treating the Company with liberality. They have not the age and traditions of the East India Company, but their achievements are not such as can be despised. They have done what successive Governments failed to accomplish, namely, founded an empire extending over many thousand square miles in a most valuable part of equatorial Africa, while the sale of human flesh and the equally gross form of slavery, the traffic in noxious spirits, have been checked. On the other hand, restrictive regulations had been placed on trade and friction caused between ourselves and our neighbours across the Channel. Indeed, as Sir M. Hicks-Beach pointed, it is this very friction that has mainly led to the proposed change in the Company's position. If, he said, the Niger Company had been allowed a free hand in its dealings with the French, there might have been a conflict, resulting in a terrible war. In consequence of what had taken place, the Government had been forced to organize a West African frontier force, so that now there was within the territory both an Imperial and a civil authority, and this led to difficulties. In future throughout Lagos, the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the Niger Company's territory all inland Customs frontiers will be abolished, and there will be perfect freedom of trade for all alike. There will be a common arms law through the whole region, and a common tariff, except that the importation of trade spirits into Northern Nigeria will be prohibited as now. For the present the territories will be divided for administrative purposes into three divisions, all under the control of the Colonial Office. Without committing himself absolutely to detail Sir H. Campbell Bannerman received the proposal favourably, and so far the scheme has not met with any very strong opposition, though there are some murmurs that the price to be paid is too high. It transpires that Mr. Chamberlain is a shareholder and he has been taken to task for voting in a division on the subject after the discussion of Monday evening. Mr. Chambertain, who thinks it necessary to contradict everything that may be said against him, made a personal explanation on the subject last night. He invested £3,000 in the undertaking years ago and has taken no part in the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Company. He voted the other night because he thought the resolution a forward one, but he had all along intended not to vote on the subsequent stages. If he were free to vote according to his inclination he should personally vote against the transaction, because he believed the shareholders would be better off as they are. I should say that the Company retains buildings, stations, and wharves; and it does not cease to be a trading corporation, so Mr. Chamberlain may yet be compensated for his enterprise.

THE HILL FORESTS OF WESTERN INDIA.

A very interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered to a large and appreciative audience at the Greater Britain Exhibition on Tuesday by Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., late member of Council, Bombay, and Vice-President of the Bombay Natural History Society. General J. Michael, C. S. I., well-known as the pioneer of forestry in Southern India, presided, and, introducing the lecturer, said he was distinguished as a botanist and natural historian and was one of the Civil Servants of India who had made forestry a special study. Last year Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff read an admirable paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, entitled "Recreations of an Indian Official," and showed how the hard-worked servants of the State in that country generally fell back on such like scientific and useful pursuits as a means of recreation. Mr. Birdwood as well as his brother, Sir George, were, added the chairman, striking instances of this fact. The object of the lecture was to direct attention to a tract of country where the operations of the Forest Department are more or less typical of its general work throughout India, but Mr. Birdwood referred first to some considerations which determine and the general applicability of a system of scientific forestry, tracing the history of the measures adopted by the Government of India in districts where such operations are likely to secure permanent advantages to the people. It is he pointed out, only during the past fifty years that the vital importance of the Forest question has been realised in India. He concluded by giving an instructive description of the forest flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar. Some lantern slides illustrative of forest scenery and of particular forest trees were shown on the screen, and polished specimens of forest woods used for cabinet work were also exhibited. General Michael, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Birdwood, said that in former days hundreds of acres of primeval forest used to be ruthlessly cut down and burnt by the inhabitants for the sake of a few scanty crops of millet. In 1848 the forests of India were fast being ruined and the revenue was practically nil. By 1898, fifty years after the establishment of the Forest Department, all existing forests were not only saved and put under good care, but many thousands of acres had been planted or reafforested, and the net annual revenue stood at a million sterling or more. The ancient rights of the people over forest land was a matter with which it was vitally necessary to deal in a liberal spirit; and both Bombay and Tenasserim split on this rock when conservancy was first attempted there. "This same rock," proceeded General Michael, "has frequently cropped up since, as all forest officers know well, and a most dangerous one it is, because if once the local people think they have been badly or illiberally treated they have a thousand and one methods of showing hostility to this department, and maybe to the Government itself. I saw with great satisfaction that Lord Roberts in his autobiography takes a statesmanlike view of this very question, and sounds a note of warning against undue overriding of ancient forest rights as a probably fertile source of discontent in India." *Verbum sap.*

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir William Henry Flower, Sir Alexander Armstrong, Mr. Henry Wollaston Blake, Professor Bannister Fletcher, Mr. Thomas Crosbie, ex-President of the Institute of Journalists, Mr. Herbert Davies, Chairman, Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Limited, Lieutenant Arthur De Belin, Indian Navy, Kafiolani, widow King Kala Kau, and M. Victor Cherbuliez.

COURT-MARTIAL AT NOWGONG.

The following is published in Bengal Command Orders:—

At a District Court-Martial held at Nowgong on the 9th day of June, No. 4612 Private Thomas Peters, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that, he at Nowgong on the 7th May, 1899, beat and injured punkah coolie Tauta, a regimental follower.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighteen calendar months and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service. The Court also ordered the sentence to be carried out, out of the United Kingdom.

Brigadier-General G. H. More Molyneux, Commanding Bundelkhand District, confirmed the finding of the court, but reserved the sentence for disposal by superior authority.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, commanding the forces in Bengal, confirmed the sentence.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. Tod, Intelligence Department, Simla proceeds home on three months' privilege leave in October.

Lieutenant C. Lewes becomes Adjutant of the 2nd, Battalion Essex Regiment.

Colonel W. H. Lyster, Bombay Staff Corps succeeds Colonel Tandy as Colonel on the Staff at Nusseerabad.

Lieutenant Broughton, R, E., acts as Inspector of Submarine Defences during the absence on leave of Major Stuart.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Browne, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their report on the working of the mill for the year 1898-99. A reference to the audited accounts herewith annexed, will show that the company's working for the year has resulted in a profit of Rs. 31,903-13-2. Your directors in February last declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share absorbing Rs. 24,000, and the balance of profits is not by itself sufficient to declare and pay another similar dividend for the second half of the year. The company, however, has reserve funds and an equilisation of dividend fund, and under ordinary circumstances in order to pay a dividend for the latter half of the year equal to that paid for the first, it would have become necessary to draw upon the said funds without adding anything to them; but the agents having given up a third of their commission, namely, Rs. 22,068-15-3, the profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, has come up to Rs. 57,352-14-5. This has enabled the directors to add to their depreciation fund an amount larger than that they have decided to draw from the reserve fund for payment of dividend. As stated above Rs. 24,000 have been absorbed in payment of the interim dividend. The directors have resolved to appropriate the balance as follows:—Rs. 30,000 to depreciation fund account (machinery); Rs. 3,352-14-5 to carry forward to next year's account, and to draw Rs. 24,000 from the reserve fund to pay a dividen of Rs. 20 per share, making the total dividend for the year of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. Your directors regret to inform you of the death of Mr. Isaac Alcock, one of the directors, whose sound advice and co-operation were of great value to the company. The vacancy caused on the board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani which requires your confirmation. Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The stock on hand at the end of the year has been as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Your property, including cotton yarn stores and stock in process etc., is insured for Rs. 10,25,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The above report, together with the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June last, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share for the second half of the year, making the total dividend for the year of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company, was declared. The appointment of Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, as a director, in place of Mr. Isaac Alcock, deceased, was confirmed. Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, who retired by rotation, was reelected a director of the company. A special vote of thanks was tendered to the agents for the remission of a part of their commission. Mr. P. S. Kharegat was reappointed auditor for the current year on remuneration of Rs. 500. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

H. H. AGA KHAN IN ZANZIBAR.

It need scarcely be said that for the past few days the excitement among the Khoja community of Zanzibar has been at fever heat, and their loyalty and devotion to their religious Head has been proved by the extraordinary praparations they have made for his reception and the money that has been lavishly spent for his comfort. From the house in which H. H. Aga Khan is to reside as far as the Jamatkhana, the entire route has been canopied in red cloth and festooned with flags, and several substantial wooden arches have been erected on which are hung numerous coloured lanterns. Last night these were it and the precinct of the Jamatkhana was one blaze of light, and the happy and expectant followers of His Highness who crowded the streets, were entertained to an Indian tom-tom music, while *pan supares* was handed round. The pier and landing stage were draped in red and the sea road and residence decorated with flags and beautiful plants from the Victoria Gardens.

Although it was not known for certain whether the Yangtse would come in to-day, yet the crowd that had collected to see her steam into the harbour or rather to see H. H. Aga Khan, was very large.

His Highness the Sultan's troops and police accompanied by the Band, were drawn up in line at the landing place in good time, and perfect order was maintained throughout. When the Yangtse anchored Mr. R. V. Coster, Acting Port Officer, with a dozen of the principal members of the Khoja community went to meet H. H. Aga Khan and to escort him ashore in the Sultan's State barge. General Sir Lloyd W. Mathews, K. C. M. G., Mr. A. Alexander, Archdeacon Farler, officers of His Highness and all the heads of the Indian community in Zanzibar and from the German Coasts received Aga Khan as he landed, and the band played a new Hymn composed by Mr. Isaac de Souza. Aga Khan was then escorted to the Sultan's carriage waiting for him and driven to his residence accompanied by General Sir Lloyd W. Mathews. He seemed deeply touched at the enthusiastic welcome he received by the multitudes all round him.—*Zanzibar Gazette*, June 28.

SAMOA.

The *Times* correspondent at Apia telegraphed on June 28:—Mr. Hamilton Hunter has arrived from Fiji to act as British Consul.

Respecting the future government of the islands, I am able to state on the best authority that the Commissioners favour the nomination of a neutral administrator, to be assisted by a council composed of representatives of the three Powers. They also favour a scheme for restoring to the high chiefs a large measure of control in their respective districts, and the creation of a native council representing various districts, which would meet at Apia and have the right of passing resolutions and making suggestions regarding purely native affairs. They also propose to recommend to the Powers an increase of the original jurisdiction of the Chief Justice, particularly as regards various crimes.

Apia, June 28 (Reuter).—The Mataafa chiefs have met the Malietoa chiefs on board the American cruiser Badger in presence of the British, German, and American Commissioners. They shook hands and made peace. A meeting between Mataafa and Tanu has been arranged; the Commissioners are also to be present. Peace is assured, and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms while awaiting action by the three Powers.

San Francisco, June 30 (Reuter).—Advices from Apia to the 16th inst. announce that the Commissioners have dissuaded Mr. Chambers, the Chief Justice, from resigning, and have promised the natives compensation for the arms which they have surrendered. They have rejected Mataafa's request to be represented by counsel. The Commission is in favour of each Power's paying the losses incurred by its own subjects. It proposes the appointment of a Governor, not a subject of any treaty Power, each Power to appoint one member to a Legislative Council of three members, assisted by a small body of representative Samoans, the Governor to have the power of veto.

The rapid extrication of the Agra Municipality from a condition bordering on banckruptcy, to which the Lieutenant-Governor alluded the other day in his speech to the Municipal Commissioners, is not only the best of all proofs of the wisdom of the drastic measures taken some months ago, remarks the Allahabad paper, but also serves to indicate how education in self-government, if pursued as an end in itself, may conduce to leakage, malversation and financial confusion. It is clear that if the finances of a municipality can be brought from bankruptcy to easy solvency in less than a year by the mere appointment of a Special Secretary to see that the Municipal taxes are properly collected, and that no leakage occurs, then the management of the Municipality previously must have been scandalously remiss. And though the sins of omission and commission at Agra were to all appearances extraordinarily glaring, other Municipalities have used their opportunities in similar fashion. The truth is that when local-self-government was introduced, the one idea was to give the people something in the nature of a political education, and no sufficient care was taken to prevent the pupils playing ducks and drakes with the ratepayer's rupees. It follows that the new practice, to which according to the Lieutenant-Goverenor, exception has been very unreasonably taken, of placing the Joint Magistrate as well as the Collector on the Municipal Board with a view of securing more continuous and close supervision than the Collector alone has ordinarily time to ensure, has an ample warrant in past experience, and should be all to the advantage of the municipalities.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons on June 30 Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what has been the falling-off in the gross earnings of the Indian railways since April 1, the beginning of the present financial year; and whether such reductions will affect the General Budget Estimate of 1899-1900, to be considered by the House at a later stage of the session.

Lord G. Hamilton said the gross earnings of the Indian railways from April 1 to May 20, 1899, were 4,094,030rx., or less by 441,192rx. than the earnings in the corresponding period of 1898, which were unusually large. The prospect of the railway revenue account would of course form one point for consideration in the discussion that would take place on the financial statement for the current year.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what amount was during the second portion of the year 1898 provided out of current Indian revenues to make up the difference between the net earnings of the guaranteed and subsidised Indian railways for that period and the amount required for interest and dividends under contract; and whether he wil present a statement showing the sums paid during the period referred to out of State revenues to the several railway companies, together with any sums which may have accrued to the public revenues from railways, the net earnings of which exceeded the guaranteed interest during the same period.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Government accounts were not prepared according to the calendar year. He had no objection to have a statement prepared from the accounts of the several Indian railway companies to show with as much accuracy as practicable the position of the Government in respect of the guranteed and subsidised companies in the two half-years of 1898. To take the second half-year alone would be misleading.

THE BARGHA SHERANNI COUNTRY.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the notification recently issued from the Political Department of the Government of India, purporting to extend jurisdiction, under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, to a tract of country brodered on the east by the Deva Ismail Khan district, and on the west by the Bargha Sheranni country; whether this region is beyond the frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions; and, if so, whether he will state under whose authority, and by what statutory sanction, does the jurisdiction of the Indian Government purport to be established on such foreign territory; and whether he will state whether any civil or military officers of the Indian Government are stationed in that tract; and, if so when and how will the consent of Parliament be asked, as required by the Act of 1858, to sanction the consequent expenditure of Indian revenues beyond the frontiers.

Lord G. Hamilton said: I am aware that a notification under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act has been issued in respect of the Bargha Sheranni country. The country lies outside the administrative borders of the Punjab, but inside the frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions. As her Majesty has foreign jurisdiction in the tract, action has been legally taken under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act. A native extra assistant Commissioner is stationed in the tract, and no action under the Act of 1858 is required.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. James Stuart asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will lay upon the table a copy of the circular issued from Simla, on June 18, 1898, for the purpose of ascertaining from the various medical schools whether female hospital assistants could be obtained to engage in the examination of prostitutes in India; and, if he will state the result of the inquiry, how many of such hospital assistants have consented to perform these examinations, and on what terms they have been engaged.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen no copy of the circular in question, but I will make inquiries on the subject.

Mr. Brodrick: Failing health was the chief plea put forward for the return of Toulba Pasha, but he was regarded as probably the least important of the exiles. If the remaining exiles should petition for a transfer to some other British colony, the application would be referred to the Egyptian Government for the consideration. The decision does not rest with Lord Cromer.

CEYLON LAND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he can now distribute to members the report of the Governor of Ceylon on the working of the Land Ordnances of 1897 in that island.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he hoped papers with the report in question would be delivered at the end of next week.

MURDERS BY PATHANS.

Mr. Hedderwick asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether at Peshawur, in March of this year, Colonel Le Marchant, of the Hampshire Regiment, was assassinated, and in April three sentries of the Royal Scots Fusiliers cut off by Pathans; whether at Cherat, in May of this year, a sergeant was severely wounded by two Pathans and his rifle stolen, and a drummer of the Hampshire Regiment cut off while strolling outside the camp and stabbed; whether in respect of these crimes any reprisals or punishments have been inflicted upon the Pathans; and what steps the Government are taking to put a stop to the constant attempts of the natives to murder and rob of their arms British soldiers on the Punjab frontier.

Lord G. Hamilton: Although I have not received detailed reports of each of the incidents mentioned in the first and second questions, I have no reason to doubt their accuracy. In the case of the murderers of Colonel LeMarchant and the bandsman the punishment of death has been inflicted on the guilty persons. I await information as to the punishments awarded in the other cases. In reply to the last part of the question I may state that a partial disarmament in the districts of Peshawur, Hazara, and Kohat has been effected as an experimental measure, and if this proves to be ineffectual a total disarmament will be enforced.

THE MADRAS COURT OF WARDS AMENDMENT ACT.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been directed to the Madras Court of Wards Amendment Act, 1899, passed on June 9 by the Madras Legislative Council by the Court of Wards is empowered to take charge of the estates of bankrupt zemindars, manage their estates officially, and eventually, when cleared of debt, hand them back to the original proprietors, and, whether, before sanctioning this legislation, he will make inquiry as to the grounds on which this alteration in the laws relating to bankruptcy is made, and one class of proprietors treated differently in the event of insolvency from the vast mass of Indian proprietors.

Lord G. Hamilton.—I have not yet received a copy of the Act referred to in its final form and can therefore give no undertaking on the subject. But I may say that, so far as my knowledge goes, I do not admit the accuracy of the description of it contained in the question. I believe that it applies only to the estates of persons who, by reason of age, or sex, or otherwise are incapable of managing their affairs; and not to the whole class of zemindars, nor to any estates which are so encumbered by debt as to be incapable of restoration by proper management. I also believe that legislation on the lines of this Act is in accordance with the customs and the wishes of the people.

THE RAIPORE ZEMINDARS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India, will he explain why no reply has yet been given by the Government of India in reference to the memorials presented by Lal Brijraj Sinh and other zemindars of Khariar, in the district of Raipore, praying for redress of grievances; and whether, in view of the long delay which has taken place he will cause immediate inquiry to be made into the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed by the Government of India that orders on their memorial were communicated to the Khariar and other zemindars of Raipore on the 14th of last month.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir William Wedderburn.—On going into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts, to move: That under the existing procedure the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier day in the session; and that with a view to the more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India Accounts should each year be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on any special features deserving the attention of the House. (*An early day.*)

Lord Charles Beresford.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether British subjects in Batavia are compelled to serve in the Dutch army for the defence of the island of Java; whether any nation has a right to impress British subjects for military or naval service of any description; whether such service is in conformity with the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. (Friday, July 7.)

Mr. Pickersgill.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General of Bengal, is at present in Europe; what is the period of his leave of absence from India; whether anyone has been appointed to discharge the duties of the office, some of which are of a quasi-judicial character, during his absence; and, in particular, to whom can a person erroneously convicted apply for a certificate that there was error in the decision in point of law, as provided by section 25 of the Letters Patent of 1865, and who is empowered, in a case tried by a High Court, to enter a *nolle prosequi*, in pursuance of section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code. (Tuesday, July 11.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the first Commissioner of Works: If he will consider the advisability of making arrangements for the erection of a public clock in some prominent part of the exterior of the new museum buildings at the South Kensington especially in view of the fact that there is no such clock westward from Hyde Park Corner within the four-mile radius, and the erection of one at South Kensington would be regarded as a public boon. (Friday, July 7.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If the court of inquiry, instituted by the Government of India in respect of the outrage committed by certain soldiers of the West Kent Regiment on a Burmese woman at Rangoon, has made its report; and, if so, will he state the same to the House; and if there is any intention to remove the West Kent Regiment from Burma, in order to allay the irritation which prevails there against it. (Monday, July 10.)

Mr. Hedderwick.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether in consequence of the murder in China of the Rev. Fleming, a formal demand was made for the dismissal or recall of the Governor of Kwei-chau; and, whether her Majesty's Government still insists on that demand. (Friday, July 7.)

Mr. Hedderwick.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Government have any information that Russia meditates frustrating the development of British trade in Persia by the construction of a railway from Duschak, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, to Meshed, whether English goods at present travel via Scistan. (Friday, July 7.)

Thirty-four planters have arranged to leave India by the next mail steamer in order to open business in the United Kingdom as agents for the sale of Indian teas. They are strongly supported by the tea industry generally in India.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

THE SUZERAINTY.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Johannesburg on July 1:—

A Green Book has been published containing despatches on the subject of the suzerainty. Mr. Chamberlain, replying on Dec. 15 to Dr. Leyd's despatch of April 1898, controverted the assertion that the preamble of the Convention of 1881 was repealed by the Convention of 1884. Mr. Chamberlain argued that, if the preamble was repealed, the internal independence of the Transvaal disappeared with the suzerainty, and said that Dr. Leyds erred in maintaining that independence in no real sense was derived from the Convention of 1881. Having regard to the position of Great Britain and the Government's determination not to permit the interference of any foreign Power between Great Britain and the Republic, her Majesty's Government were unable to alter their decision not to submit to the arbitration of a foreign Power questions arising under the Convention. Regarding treaties, Mr. Chamberlain was unable to understand why the Government of the Republic were unwilling to accept the proposal of her Majesty's Government that the requirements of Article 4 of the Convention should be embodied in treaties with foreign Powers, and failing an agreement, her Majesty's Government would be compelled to regard the action of the Republic as being in conflict with the interests of Great Britain, and would advise her Majesty to exercise her right of refusing her approval of any treaty not submitted to her before conclusion.

Mr. Reitz, replying on May 9, stated that the Government were not convinced and adhered to the position taken by Dr. Leyds. Mr. Chamberlain's argument that the right of self-government was abolished with the suzerainty was perfectly correct as far as the right was describrd in 1881, but it was only abolished to make place immediately for a far more extensive and absolute right of self-government. The existing powers of absolute self-government was not derived from the Convention of 1881 or from that of 1884, but followed exclusively from the inherent right of the Republic as a sovereign nation and State. The Government regretted that the promise made to refer the other contracting party when making treaties to the stipulation of Article 4 was not considered sufficient, but whether the reference was done by separate correspondence or by a supplement or note in the treaty itself appeared of minor importance. Therefore there was no objection to such a supplement or note. He was astonished, however, that Mr. Chamberlain considered himself entitled, in default of agreement, to advise the refusal of her Majesty's consent to all treaties without showing that the treaty was in conflict with the interests of Great Britain. Regarding arbitration, the Government adhered to their previous opinion.

On the 2nd he telegraphed that at the Rand paralysis of business was complete.

Crowded and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Port Elizabeth, Bulawayo and Durban, when resolutions similar to those adopted at the Cape Town East London and Grahamstown meetings were passed.

CONFERENCE AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

The "Standard" correspondent at Johannesburg telegraphed on Monday:—"A prolonged conference on the situation took place yesterday at Bloemfontein, between Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. A. J. Herholdt, Secretary for Agriculture in the Cape Ministry; President Steyn and Mr. Fischer, of the Orange Free State; and Mr. Smuts, Attorney-General, and Mr. Grobler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, representing the South African Republic. At eleven o'clock on the same night the two Transvaal delegates and Mr. Fischer returned to Pretoria by special train, arriving at noon, and Mr. Fischer at once had further interviews with the members of the Executive. Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Herholdt remained at Bloemfontein.

"The Raad, on its reassembling to-day, resolved to authorise the Government to amend the representation, according another member to all constituencies for the first Raad only. The new draft is to be submitted to the burghers for approval, and come before the Raad at the next ordinary session."

A Kimberley telegram (July 3) says:—Arms and ammunition are being distributed by the authorities of the Free State among the burghers stationed on the frontier in this direction.

Johannesburg, July 3 (Reuter).—Commandant Viljoen, the newly elected member for the Rand, has issued a letter to the burghers, in which, after referring in intemperate language to the Colonial Secretary and the British flag, and to the operations of the British in India and Egypt, he says, in conclusion, that if war ensues, God and the Mauser will save the independence of the Transvaal.

Johannesburg, July 4 (*Times.*)—The Uitlander council, which now consists of forty-eight members, has, after carful consideration, issued a formal declaration of policy. It begins by describing Sir A. Milner's proposals for admitting Uitlanders to the franchise after five years' residence and for a substantial minority representation as most conservative, because they do not restore all the rights of which the Uitlanders have been deprived since the retrocession of the the Transvaal, and because the Uitlanders provide nearly the whole revenue and form two-thirds of the population, and there is no reason why the conditions should be more stringent than they are in Natal, the Cape, the Free State, and in most new countries. Nevertheless, the council considers the proposals calculated in no small degree to bring about a practical and permanent settlement. But the council is of opinion that it is essential to fix at the outset conditions under which—(1) all persons qualified shall obtain the franchise without unnecessary expense, trouble, or delay, and without intimidation; (2) those who get the franchise shall be able to use it effectively; (3) redistribution shall take place periodically by an automatic arrangement, so that representation shall bear some definite relation to the number of electors.

An order has been issued, providing that policemen on ordinary patrol duty in the town shall not carry revolvers.

The following special cablegram has been received at the London office of the *Standard and Diggers' News*:—

Pretoria, July 3.—President Kruger, who remains very calm and quiet, said to your representative today:—"We shall prove to the whole world before long that we shall do everything that is fair within the bounds of reason and justice. Our course is clear. Threats are of no avail."

The *Pretoria News*, in the course of an inspired article, says:—"Again, we say, we are on the eve of the publication of further most liberal modifications, on a basis which must be acceptable to the British Government.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent telegraphed on July 4:—

Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Herholdt will arrive here by special train at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and will confer immediately with President Kruger and the executive. In spite of the bellicose talk of several leading burghers, there is no doubt that the President and the Executive are beginning to take a reasonable view of the situation, and it is likely that a fair compromise will be effected before long. An old member of the Volksraad to-day advised the Government to give the Uitlanders all they asked for, remarking that it was not all they wanted.

MORE FAVORABLE NEWS.

The news received in London on Thursday morning indicated that there is a decrease in the tension.

Reuter's agent telegraphed from Pretoria (July 5):—

Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Herholdt arrived here this morning and were received by Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, as guests of the Government in conjunction with Mr. Fischer. They met the President and the whole of the Executive at ten o'clock. The discussions on the franchise proposals on the lines suggested by the Free State and the Cape Ministry continued until noon. No official declaration has been made, though there are many conjectures as to what took place.

Opinions differ as to the advisability of Mr. Hofmeyr's visiting Pretoria, but a feeling prevails among the Afrikanders that he has already done good work, and that the situation is brighter to-day than it has been for months.

More meetings of burghers have been held throughout the Republic, the general decision being to give the Government a free hand in making negotiations. At meetings in the Wakkerstroom district, a very conservative centre, the burghers instructed their representative to support the waiving of the naturalisation clause and to act in conformity with the proposals of their Cape and Free State friends.

According to the present outlook such suggestions will be adopted by the Executive, and I learn unofficially that fair and reasonable amendments will be made in President Kruger's Bloemfontein memorandum which will bring it more into consonance with Mr. Fischer's original proposals.

A caucus of over twenty members of the Volksraad last night showed a marked inclination to grant a liberal franchise. An official announcement on the subject is being anxiously awaited by all sections of the community, and the hope is entertained that it will lead to a revival of business, which since the crisis began has been much depressed.

The feeling here to-night is that after what has taken place to-day in connection what Mr. Hofmeyr's mission, there now exists no reasonable doubt that peace will be preserved.

The Free State Raad was prorogued on Wednesday. In the course of his final address President Steyn said that he had worked hard for a peaceful solution of the disputes that had arisen between Great Britain and the South African Republic, but much to his regret, his endeavours had up to the present been fruitless. Nevertheless, he hoped it was not too late to bring about an amicable settlement, and he fervently prayed that the Transvaal Government, would handle the difficulties by which it was beset in a pacific spirit. If it did so, and war were yet to break out, God would know that the Transvaal was without blame, and they might be sure that He would assist the Republic in its struggle for liberty.

BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The object of the steps taken by the military authorities, up to now, has been to increase the efficiency and mobility of the forces in South Africa for defensive purposes and to ensure the security of our frontier.

With that intention two companies of Royal Engineers and departmental corps have lately been despatched to South Africa and reserves of supplies and ammunition have been sent out.

The general officer commanding in South Africa has been authorised to complete the transport arrangements for the troops in his command, and the following special service officers have been ordered to proceed to South Africa:—Brevet Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 5th Dragoon Guards; Captain and Brevet Major Lord E. H. Cecil, D. S. O., Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury Tracy, Royal Horse Guards; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. H. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regiment; Captain and Brevet Major A. V. Jenner, D. S. O., Rifle Brigade, Captain and Brevet Major. A. F. Pilson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Captain H. McMicking, Royal Scots; Captain and Brevet Major W. D. Bird, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Their duty will be to organise the residents as well as the police and local forces at various points on the frontier.

Additional special service officers are likely to be sent out during the next few days.

The Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the organisation and composition of the larger force which it will be necessary to despatch to South Africa in the event of the negotiations at present in progress with the Government of the Transvaal proving unsuccessful.

PLAGUE AND ALCOHOLISM.

At a recent meeting in London of the Anglo Indian Temperance Association, Dr. James Edmunds said that the work of bringing this great question about alcoholic beverages home to the hundreds of millions of Indian peoples over whom we had assumed sway was a vast work, and one that could not be ignored. He had quite unexpectedly been asked by Mr. Caine to say something about alcoholic beverages as a cure for the plague. He was glad to hear that this question had been referred to Professor Sims Woodhead, for no man in England was more competent to state the facts from a bacteriological standpoint. All these diseases were really a poisoning of the animal fabric by the invasion and growth of living germs, which actually took possession of the blood and tissues, and produced in the body a ferment—a ferment which constituted the fever by which these infections killed the patient. Plague in London had been an extinct disease for 234 years. Prior to 1666 we had recurring visitations of plague, which devoured each new generation which had not acquired immunity to the disease. But the last visitation of London—known as the great plague, from its fearful mortality—occurred in 1665. In 1666 we had the Great Fire of London, noted upon the monument on the north side of London Bridge. That great conflagration burnt out London, and incinerated all the old fever dens in which people then lived, and which had for generations been infested with the germinal seeds of plague. Since that great purification by fire we had had no recurrence of the plague in London.

Pollution, such as infected the old city of London, still infected the great cities of India, and the true remedy lay in the sanitation and practical reconstruction of those old cities, so as to stamp out the infection which they now harboured. As to the treatment of patients suffering from the plague, that was purely a clinical question. To suppose that alcohol had any power of relieving the sufferer, or of lessening the mortality, was an ignorant medical superstition. That superstition used to hold, and still held to some extent, with regard to the treatment of small pox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and other febrile diseases—strictly analogous to the true plague, but caused by another species of germ, and which were still prevalent in Europe. It was equally a superstition to suppose that alcohol was of any value as a preventive against plague. Indeed, no superstition in medicine was more misleading than the notion that alcohol cured any of these febrile diseases. They ran a perfectly definite course, and the chances of recovery—so far as human skill could affect those chances—depended upon the way in which such patients were put into pure hygienic surroundings, and were fed and nursed.

As to the general object of the Society, it was to be noted that all people to whom alcoholic liquors were newly introduced were much more prone to suffer from their introduction than races of people who had survived the use of alcohol for many generations among their forefathers. It seemed as if the alcohol killed out those who were most ready to succumb to its influence, and that the children of those who survived were, more or less, immune. Among the non-alcoholised races of people whom we found in North America, in Africa, and elsewhere, the introduction of alcohol had been the main agent of their destruction. There were two silly fallacies on which a word might be added. It had been discovered that "drunkenness was a disease"! and this had been gravely argued by apparently sane people, on the basis that drunkenness was a disease which was hereditary, or which came to us somehow as diseases were otherwise acquired. Nothing could be more baseless or misleading. The simple fact was that there were more total abstainers in the families of drunkards than there were in the families of respectable moderate drinkers. To suggest that a man was predestined from before his birth to this awful form of physical damnation was also a shocking slander on the order of Providence. Of course, a man who ruined his constiution by alcohol, or by anything else, left children behind him who often were weaker and more open to the invasion of disease, and less able to maintain their mental balance than others. But, on the other hand, the evils of drink had been so brought home to the children of such men that they were specially fortified against those social usages which spread abroad and grew into drunkenness. The simple fact was that drinking began as a mere social custom; it soon became a habit difficult to get rid of; in a definite proportion of those who drifted under the influence of this habit, the drinking developed into a vice, and the vice—like all vices—produced disease. But the disease was the consequence of the bad habit and the vice, and it was not in any sense the cause of it. In fact, to say that drunkenness was a disease, was to put the cart before the horse. It is the drunkenness which produces the disease, not the disease which produces the drunkenness.

He was very glad to have been present and to have heard the valuable speeches of the chairman, of Mr. Dutt, and of others who had spoken.

The drama of Crispi's life is the story of an idea pursued in spite of friends as well as of foes, by a man who is independence incarnate, whose work has been its own sole reward, who is incorruptible, a hater of shams, brusque, passionate, autocratic, and proud as Lucifer. Accepting the monarchy for Unity's sake, he made enemies of his old fellow-Mazzinians, without in the least degree winning the confidence of the Court Party—his implacable foe throughout his career. It is certain that the Diaries could throw lurid light on the Court intrigues, as also on the paltry, sordid scheming of Louis Napoleon, Italy's evil genius in many ways. Mr. Stillman shos how Crispi, at first opposed to the Red Sea scheme, predicted the disasters which have happened, and argues that his later policy was inspired by the desire to retrieve his country's honour. Mr. Stillman himself takes a melancholy view of Italy's future. Is Italy with all her imperishable claim to the world's love and gratitude following in the path of Portugal and Spain? What thinks Chrispi, as he looks back, in the "disillusion of his old age," to the dreams of his youth, to his part in the Garibaldian Thousand, and the happy, too brief, perid of Dictatorship in Sicily and Naples? Mr. Stillman may, or may not, be over partial to Francesco Crispi; but no one wishing to understand Italian politics should neglect his book.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

AN APPEAL FROM MR. RIDER HAGGARD.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Haggard writes:—

Sir,—As one of the survivors, now further diminished by the death of Sir Melmoth Osborn, of those who were concerned in the annexation of the South African Republic in 1877, as a person who in the observant day of youth was for six or seven years intimately connected with the Transvaal Boers, and who, for reasons both professional and private, has since that time made their history and proceedings a special study, I venture through your columns at this crisis of African affairs, perhaps the gravest that I remember, to make an earnest appeal to my fellow-countrymen.

If I read the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham rightly, it amounts to this—that President Kruger must grant very real and substantial reforms failing which war will be declared upon the Republic. Yet in face of these alternatives, in certain organs of the Press, in the speeches of politicians, and in the published utterances of well-known men is to be found strong and, in some instances, almost passionate support of the Boer cause, every word of which is day by day cabled to Africa and, did their authors but know it to the imminent peril of peace, there circulated by the Dutch journals.

Leaving aside the more dangerous instances, what can we suppose, to take one example, will be the effect among the Boers when they learn that a certain famous and noble lord (whose specialty many of us thought was China) has announced *urbi et orbi* that there exists at present no issue upon which we can go to war with the Transvaal, if, indeed, the papers are correct in so reporting him?

My appeal, then, is this:—That our representatives, Mr. Chamberlain in the Government and Sir Alfred Milner at the Cape, should not thus be hampered in their attempt to deal with a problem which is already sufficiently tremendous. Mr. Chamberlain as even those who differ from him acknowledge, is an able, an experienced, and a patriotic statesman whereas Sir Alfred Milner, to judge by all that is written in his praise, must be as brilliant a pro-Consul as Britain could ever boast, and most certainly is concentrated, conscientious, and even-minded. If only the public here at home had a better understanding of the remoter Boers, as we all of us desire not war but peace, I do not think that some among them would thus play into their hands and so run the risk of bringing about the very catastrophe they are anxious to avoid, a terrible race struggle in southern Africa.

The average up-country Transvaal Boer—that is, the man who (with his wife) rules the situation to-day is more ignorant than the average ante-Board-school English peasant. But to his ignorance he adds much fierce prejudice and a conceit that is colossal. The key-note of his behaviour to this country and its citizens for the last score of years, although it is a bitter thing to say, is contempt. In his eyes Englishmen are morally and physically cowards. He remembers how Sir Garnet Wolseley called Heaven to witness that the Vaal would run backwards before any Government, "Whig or Tory, Liberal, Conservative, or Radical, would dare under any circumstances to give back this country" (the Transvaal). And yet he knows that—after Majuba—the Transvaal was given back, a result which he attributes not to magnanimity or pious sentiments but to fear and nothing else. He knows, too, that upon various occasions, upon almost all occasions, indeed, when he has met the British soldier, the British soldier has not covered himself with glory. The story of the old Boer who, when a discussion was taking place in a canteen as to the exact colours of the English flag, settled the argument by declaring that he had seen it on three occasions—at Majuba, at Bronker's Spruit, and at Doornkop—and that on each occasion it was immaculately white, very neatly summarizes the secret or declared opinions of the majority of his more uninstructed countrymen.

Unfortunately, also, events comparatively recent have tended to confirm him in this mistaken view. Much has been made of the Raid, but the most mischievous part of it was not, as many think, the incursion of an armed force into the Transvaal territory—it was what happened to that force after it got there. With raids a Boer can sympathize, for all his history has been one long raid—as, within the last few years alone, Stellaland, Swaziland, and Zululand can bear witness. Indeed, the possession of the Transvaal itself is the fruit of energetic and successful raiding. He was more affected, I have heard, by the lost path of that wondrous commando, by the open despatch-box, the ready cipher and the flag of the hue to which he is accustomed in the hand of a British enemy.

At any rate, unless he is restrained by other and wiser influences, the average Transvaal Boer seems prepared to enter upon a conflict with this Empire with the lightest of light hearts—a state of affairs which can only be attributed to ignorance; and if he convinces himself by the utterance of the English Press and of prominent Englishmen that their nation is timid and divided in its councils, that it dreads dangers and reverses, and that there is a probability of the history of 1881 repeating itself from blunder and defeat to ultimate to surrender, he will, perhaps, translate his willingness into action. It seems, therefore, that those who encourage the Boer Pharaoh and his counsellors to harden their hearts to the prayer and mock at the warnings of prophets Chamberlain and Milner are taking a very grave responsibility.

May I add a few words upon the general issues? There is a section of the public which honestly believes that if we should be forced into fighting, it will merely be in order that a noble army of millionaires may be enabled to provide their servants' halls with a silkier claret, or themselves with more perfect palaces, and, doubtless, in many cases, these would benefit, since to capitalists, if only they have capital enough, all things work together for good. But, surely, this is too narrow a view, surely we have other and larger interests to consider. Thus among them is our national repute amidst the natives of South Africa. From the Zambesi to the Cape millions of eyes, most of them those of our own subjects, are watching very keenly for the issue of the struggle between the great White Queen and the Boer President. The people of India are watching also, since relying upon our protection, many of these have gathered at Johannesburg, where they are kennelled like dogs without an owner. Then there are the Uitlanders, those tens of thousands of them who can scarcely hope to become wealthy, but who are earning an honest living at their various trades and occupations.

Under the Conventions of 1881 and 1884—those miserable documents which have entailed upon us all this heritage of woe and, perhaps of bloodshed also—their right to the franchise is guaranteed. In the course of the negotiations in 1881 President Kruger especially promised this, and in the preamble to the document itself—which preamble, I believe has never been withdrawn or modified—it is stated that self-government "subject to the suzerainty of her Majesty . . . . will be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory." Therefore every Uitlander who has lived a year, which I think was the period fixed, within the borders of the Republic is as much entitled to a vote and the other burgher privileges as any *voortrekker* among the Boers themselves. And in place of these clear rights, upon consideration of which the Convention was signed by our Commissioners, what do they get? An offer that after a number of years they may, under almost impossible conditions, be allowed the freedom of the franchise, provided that they take on oath under which it would seem that they must renounce their allegiance to the Queen. That is to say, if this reading is correct, that these Boers, whose fathers were her Majesty's subjects, who themselves have been her subjects for a while, and who still owe her obedience as their liege and suzerain, actually demand, as the price of exercising a small tithe of the rights which were guaranteed to them under solemn agreement, that her Majesty's own people should cast her off and renounce her rule. Can history show that so monstrous a proposition was ever made to Englishmen! And yet there are those in this country who urge that our Government should fold their hands, shut their eyes, and accept it humbly!

What have we not already sacrificed to the Boers in addition to an enormous expenditure of money? They have cost us a war with Secocoeni and a war with the Zulus in which hundreds of Englishmen lost their lives. They have cost us honour also, since to them, in spite of promises, we have handed over our old friends and allies, the Swazis, a large portion of the territory of the Zulus, and all those poor natives whom at the annexation in 1877 we took under our protection. The subject might be pursued further—I have merely touched its fringe—but what is the use? Not for one moment do I deny the extraordinary gravity of the situation, for I fear it is possible that if war should come, which I devoutly pray may not happen, it will not be confined to the inhabitants of the Transvaal. There exists a school of thought whose followers say that than such a risk anything is better. Well, to be plain, the "anything" means, in my view and in that of many others, the fall of our supremacy in southern Africa, for we can scarcely submit to further rebuffs at the hands of the Transvaal or allow our people to be trodden deeper beneath its foot and still remain supreme. It may be argued that even this would be preferable to the dreadful sorrows of such a war, but it must be understood that nothing less than a loss of Empire is involved. If we are to keep our prestige one of two things must happen—either President Kruger must give way completely and without reservation or we must force him to the act. The third alternative, practically, appears to be that we should haul down our flag desert our brethren and the natives, march our forces out of southern Africa as the Romans marched out of Britian, and leave the inhabitants of that turbulent country to settle their differences as they like which after a bitter civil war wherein many of the tribes must become involved, they would do, as I believe, by the establishment of a republic not too friendly to this country or its citizens. I imagine, however, that in the present state of home opinion no large proportion of the nation would be found to forward such a policy.

But it may be urged that my arguments should be accepted with suspicion; that the man who in his youth actually hoisted the British flag beyond the Vaal; who lived to see it hauled down with ignominy; who with much loss and more shame was forced from his home because, as an Englishman, he found it impossible to live on amid the daily insults of victorious Boers, is not an impartial witness; and it is true that the drumming of the guns at Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba echo for long in ears that had the misfortune to listen to them. I answer that I believe these to be the facts or such small portion of them as I can trouble you to print, and that of late at least I have, by whatever humble avenues were open to my lips and pen, urged a policy of long-suffering and patience. This, however, I did before the last reverse of the Bloemfontein conference. Now I urge it still, but, unless we would bring worse things upon us, it must be an armed patience with a limit, for the cards seem all against us, and there is, I fear, nothing to be gained by waiting, except perhaps the consolidation of the adverse forces. Ought not this to be made clear to President Kruger by the significant silence of a united people? Perhaps if the party cries, criticisms, and revilings die out while there is still time left to him even at this eleventh hour he may think it wise to yield.

TEA GROWERS AND THE DRAFT ALLOWANCE.

An influential meeting of growers and importers of tea was held on July 3 at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, to receive the report and recommendation of the joint committee of the Indian and Ceylon Associations, by whom the meeting was convened, on the proposed abolition of the 1 lb. draft on tea. The chair was taken by Sir H. Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., and there was a large attendance.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, observed that they were met to consider the abolition of an ancient custom. Everyone knew the necessity for economy in the tea industry, and if the growers had continued prosperous the present proposal would never have been raised. The growers had found it necessary to consider whether they could not save a considerable sum per annum by the abolition of the 1 lb. draft on tea. They would have welcomed some change in the methods of weighing, but that was found to be impracticable. The question appealed to their pockets, and was sure to give rise to complaint and opposition. The retailer could not fail to recognise the condition into which the Indian and Ceylon industry had drifted. The amount of Indian and Ceylon tea imported into London last year from these two countries was 227,000,000 lbs., and firms representing 215,000,000 lb. of tea had expressed themselves in favour of the proposal, which practically amounted to a unanimous assent.

Mr. H. Rutherford, chairman of the joint committee of the Indian and Ceylon Associations appointed to consider the question, said the recommendation of the committee was in the following terms:—"Resolved.—That it is the unanimous recommendation of the joint committee of the India and Ceylon Associations appointed to deal with the question of the 1 lb. draft allowance on tea that notice be immediately given to the tea brokers and the wholesale dealers' associations that on and after July 17 all tea shall be sold on the condition that the 1 lb. draft allowance shall not be made to the buyers." He remarked that the more this question was studied the greater the injustice appeared to be to the importer. The dealers objected to the proposal on the grounds that it was an ancient custom, and that the draft allowance was necessary in order to compensate them for the loss they sustained in the leakage of the packages, and in the reweighment of the tea in small quantities. It seemed an extraordinary thing to him that in his free country of ours they should be countervailed to the extent proposed. They were staggered at the evidence given the other day in the tea case in the Police Court. He considered it was high time that the ancient custom was swept away. (A voice: "It is not a custom.") They were told in that case that it was a universal custom. Whether the abolition of the draft was carried out or not, or whether it was equalised by an arrangement of prices, he thought the present system of carrying on the tea trade of this country ought to be upon a more equitable footing all round. (Hear, hear.) To his mind the weakest argument of all was that the draft was necessary to cover the loss in defective packing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. W. Wallace moved a resolution in accordance with the terms of the committee's recommendation, and spoke upon the question from the grower's point of view.

Mr. A. Bryans, who seconded, stated that the tea growers had never had such a bad year as last year. He could not conceive that the taking away of the present gift of a pound of tea in every chest could be called an injustice. While he admitted that the dealers had a perfect right to offer their teas on their own conditions, he contended that those conditions required revision. They had never been in such straits as at present, and the fatal error of the 1s. canister throughout the country was spelling nothing but "ruin" for them. (Hear, hear.) As long as the selling of tea below its value continued loss must attend them. Their proposal would remove the unjust tax.

Mr. McEwan, who said he represented dealers to the value of 8,000,000 lb. of tea who had not agreed to the proposal, said he should be glad to see the draft done away with, and believed that if the dealers had been approached in a different manner they would have agreed to it.

The chairman then put the resolution:—"That this meeting adopts the recommendation of the committee, and that on and after July 17 all tea shall be sold on the condition that the 1 lb. draft allowance shall not be made to the buyer."

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

The meeting, having passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, concluded.

The Chronicle reporter states that a petition against the proposed abolition of the "draft" has been prepared. It contains the signatures of dealers such as J. Travers and Son; Lipton, Limited; the Mazawattee Company, Limited; S. Hanson, Son, and Barter; Arthur J. Giles, of the Grocers' Federation; Brook, Bond, and Co.; Harrison and Crossfield; the Home and Colonial Stores; the International Tea Company; Moffat and Co.; Reinach's Nephew, and many others.

It may be added, says the reporter, as showing the serious nature of the situation, that a rumour reached Mincing Lane late yesterday afternoon that the importers had closed down the Colombo and Calcutta markets. The object of this move is to prevent the dealers buying through their agents on the spot, but it was anticipated, and it is not likely to have any damaging effects.

Mr. A. Jackson, honorary secretary of the General Committee, writes from 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E. C., that at the trade meeting held in No. 6 Room, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, on Tuesday, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. William Appleton, and seconded by Mr. T. Smith:—

That this Committee agrees to buy no Indian or Ceylon tea in sale or otherwise before July 17, and on and after that date only on present sale conditions.

N. B.—It is understood that the above resolution does not apply to teas withdrawn from sale or remaining in buying-over brokers' hands prior to the 3rd inst.

TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME FOR 1899-1900.

OUTWARD.

Voyage.	Ship.	No.	To leave Southampton.	Arrives Bombay.
1	Dunera	1	Aug 18, 1899	Sept 24, 1899
2	Simla	2	Sept 22, 1899	Oct 13, 1899
3	Dilwara	3	Oct 4, 1899	Oct 27, 1899
4	Nubia	4	Oct 13, 1899	Nov 4, 1899
5	Dunera	1	Nov 8, 1899	Nov 29, 1899
6	Simla	2	Nov 21, 1899	Dec 14, 1899
7	Dilwara	3	Dec [illegible], 1899	Dec 27, 1899
8	Nubia	4	Dec 20, 1899	Jan 10, 1900
9	Dunera	1	Jan 7, 1900	Jan 31, 1900
10	Simla	2	Jan 21, 1900	Feb 12, 1900
11	Dilwara	3	Feb 4, 1900	Feb 28, 1900
12	Nubia	4	Feb 23, 1900	Mar 16, 1900

HOMEWARD.

Voyage.	Ship.	No.	To leave Bombay.	Arrives Southampton.
A	Dunera	1	Oct 6, 1899	Oct 27, 1899
B	Simla	2	Oct 20, 1899	Nov 10, 1899
C	Dilwara	3	Nov 3, 1899	Nov 24, 1899
D	Nubia	4	Nov 11, 1899	Dec 7, 1899
E	Dunera	1	Dec 6, 1899	Dec 27, 1899
F	Simla	2	Dec 21, 1899	Jan 11, 1900
G	Dilwara	3	Jan 3, 1900	Jan 24, 1900
H	Nubia	4	Jan 17, 1900	Feb 13, 1900
I	Dunera	1	Feb 7, 1900	Feb 28, 1900
K	Simla	2	Feb 20, 1900	Mar 13, 1900
L	Dilwara	3	Mar 7, 1900	Mar 28, 1900
M	Nubia	4	Mar 23, 1900	Apr 13, 1900

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable, especially in regard to terminal ports. On homeward voyages the date of arrival at Suez may be anticipated by one day if the keeping of the programme date of arrival at Southampton will be facilitated thereby.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr D Berrill, B
Mr [illegible] A W Swinnerton, B
Mr C G S Wool, B
Mr M J Brind, B
Mr J H W Dalrymple-Clark, B
Mr [illegible] G Brook Fox, B
Mr G S Forbes, M Cov
Major A V Anderson, I M S, Bo
Mr M C Gibb, Bo Cov
Mr H J Miles, Bo
Major O M R Thackwell
Capt C Jackson
Capt C Davis
Capt A K Armstrong
Lieut P Dee
Lieut R C Harbottle
Vet-Capt H T W Mann

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R Douglas, B, furl to Nov. 16, 1899
Mr J G M O'Hara, B, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col H D Love, R E, M, 2 weeks' furl
Major D Simpson, I M S, M, 3 mo M C
Miss A M Benson, Bo, 2 mo M C
Lt-Col T H Mackenzie, 14 dys
Major W R Yeilding, C I C, D S O, 1 year
Capt J N Macleod, till 11-10-99
Capt C H Bedford, 3 mo
Capt D G Marshall, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J G Jordan, I M S, B
Mr C E Gouldsbury, B
Mr J de C Atkins, Bo Cov
Col W H Lyster
Lieut-Col T H Mackenzie
Major A Poingdestre
Capt P W O'Gorman
Capt G W Robinson
Capt M B Pinchard
Lieut C S Fellows

THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

Mme. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes on June 28, and at 1-35 a.m., on July 1 her husband was landed from the "Sfax" at Port Haliguen, the military port of Quiberon. The landing, which had been delayed several hours by rough weather, was kept as private as possible, and he was at once removed by special train to a level crossing near Rennes, whence he was driven to the prison. Mme. Dreyfus had her interview with her husband during the day, and will see him three times a week. His counsel had their first interview with him on July 3. As the advocates left the prison they were at once besieged by journalists, to whom Maitre Demange made the following statements:—Having called upon and had a lengthy conversation with Commandant Carriere, who received us most graciously, we rang at the prison bell. Without delay we were introduced into a parlour contiguous to the cell occupied by Captain Dreyfus. We had been seated a few seconds when the captain appeared at the door. There was then in the parlour several minutes of intense emotion. As a matter of fact, says the "Standard" correspondent, I subsequently learned that when Captain Dreyfus saw Maitre Demange he rushed into his arms, the lawyer affectionately kissing him. What words passed he added, he was incapable of stating. When they had recovered from their emotion, Maitre Labori, who had stood on one side, advanced. Maitre Demange was about to introduce him; but Captain Dreyfus advanced with his outstretched hand, and said: "Sir, I only know you by name; but I have already learned to love you. I thank you with all my heart for the help you gave Mme. Dreyfus on the occasion of the Esterhazy trial." Maitre Demange proceeded:—

I am delighted from every point of view. So many rumours had circulated concerning the prisoner's condition, physical and moral, that I was not free from anxiety, and looked forward with impatience to the moment when I could judge for myself. Well, his hair has barely gone grey over his temples. His eyes are bright, and his body, though thin, is vigorous and upright.

Maitre Labori who saw Captain Dreyfus for the first time, said that he, too, was astounded at the few signs that were visible of the sufferings through which the prisoner had passed, and of the effects of the climate of Guiana.

Every confidence, says the *Times* correspondent, can be placed in the following interesting telegram from Rennes to the *Temps*:—

Captain Dreyfus has aged. He is very thin, and his clothes are too large for him. He has become a little grey, but his courage has remained as indomitable as it appeared in his letters. He carefully avoids showing any feeling, and this is why in the three interviews he has had with Mme. Dreyfus he has referred but rarely to his children. He asked for news of them with a quiver in his voice and then, as the news was good, he said no more, satisfied at learning that they knew nothing of the terrible misfortune that had befallen him. He had several attacks of fever on the voyage, and he shivers since quitting the topics. A large number of letters from friends and unknown persons have arrived at the prison, all expressing for him the deepest pity, some admiration. These letters have deeply touched him. Before his counsel, MM. Demange and Labori, visited him this morning, Captain Dreyfus knew nothing of his case but the documents admitting revision sent to him by order of the Court of Cassation and a few trifling facts of which he does not yet see the connection. He was all along persuaded that he owed the revision of his trial to General de Boisdeffre, to whom he has constantly written letters, and Mme. Dreyfus has left it to the lawyers, to tell him the whole truth.

A thrilling account of the tortures inflicted on the unhappy prisoner on Devil's Island appears in one form or other in all the papers. We take some extracts from the "Daily News" version:—

For a nervous outburst in which he rolled on the floor in an agony of despair Captain Dreyfus was reported to Paris. M. Lebon telegraphed to the Governor of the Cayenne Penitentiaries to keep him in irons. For two months he lay manacled on a massive bed, all that time unable to stir legs or feet. But he says the punishment saved him. It made him cling with tenacious fury to life. "I will not please them by dying," he kept saying to himself. "Away with passion. Down with nervousness! Be a man, Dreyfus, and outlive their power to torture you. Time works for you." Ever since this idea has governed his life. His nervousness and the storms of rage that swept over him he found were wearing him out. He would never again, he was determined, afford an excuse for killing him slowly by putting him in irons. He became cool and patient. His health greatly improved, and here he is now again in France, to face the enemies to whom he never did anything. M. Lebon, when a Minister, ordered Dreyfus to be put in irons for one month only. This coincided with the return of Colonel Picquart in disgrace from Algeria. Captain Dreyfus is, however, positive about the two months.

The *Temps*, more sagacious than some other revisionist papers, perceives the real drift of M. Derouléde's contention that Dreyfus's acquittal would entail an apotheosis for him and punishments for the ex-Ministers of War. It says:—

The Rennes judges have to pronounce on the innocence of Dreyfus, and not to prepare his apotheosis or to impeach Ministers and generals. Their task is clearly defined and strictly limited by the judgment of the Court of Cassation. By having their attention loudly called to the possible consequences of their decision they are asked to go beyond their functions. The object sought is that they should not purely and simply render justice, but that they should amuse themselves by complicating their task, and, in short, by meddling in politics. But this is not their business, and they are not unaware of it.

The decision of the Court of Cassation was on July 3 formally signified to Captain Dreyfus by Commandant Carriere, the Government Commissary. The middle of August is now spoken of as the probable date for the trial.

The Prince of Monaco has written to Mme Dreyfus:—

Madame,—You have defended the honour of your husband with admirable courage, and triumphant justice brings you due reparation. To aid honest men in making you forget so many sufferings and sorrows I invite your husband to come to stay with me at the Chateau de Marchais as soon as the sacred work of justice has been accomplished. The presence of a martyr towards whom the conscience of humanity looked with sorrow will honour my house. Among the sympathies which go out to you, Madame, there are none more sincere nor more respectful than mine.

Mme. Dreyfus has replied to the Prince, warmly thanking his Highness for his offer to receive her husband as his guest at the Chateau de Marchais, but stating that the time has not come to consider such a happy prospect.

M. de Castellane, a deputy, has addressed an insulting letter to the Prince denouncing his interference in French affairs, and taunting him with being "en tutelle" and with being the protector of gaming tables.

The following utterance of Dreyfus is declared by the "Chronicle's" correspondent to be authentic:—"My condemnation and sentence were a symbol of anti-Jewish odium. My judges were involuntarily deceived. May my undeserved expiation put an end to all racial or religious feuds in the Army, and in that France which I have passionately loved and served."

Admiral Reveillere, writing to "Matin," says:—Apart from the dupes, there are two very distinct parties in France—(1) that which toadies the army in the hope of making it the tool of unavowed projects; (2) that which profoundly respects and honours the army in the accomplishment of its grand duties. General de Galliffet's presence in the Government amply reassures and satisfies men of the latter party.

Colonel de Saxce, the officer transferred from Rennes to Poitiers on account of his outrageous conduct in regard to M. de Pressense, has taken leave of his artillerymen. He shed tears, but had very properly been forbidden to make a speech. In a farewell order he says:—"I have received orders to take the command of the 20th Regiment. I shall obey. I regret to leave you. Farewell!"

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has been made the victim of an absurd hoax.

The story is told in full in the *Figaro*, and all the Paris correspondents supply versions of it. The most artistic is that of the correspondent of the *Times*, who states that all Paris has been laughing over the ridiculous discomfiture of M. de Beaurepaire.

On June 25 the author of the opportune but almost incredible farce which has shown up M. de Beaurepaire in his true light, called on him at 4 Place Possoz, giving his name as "Karl," but refusing to divulge his identity. He declared that he had in his possession conclusive proofs of Captain Dreyfus's guilt—proofs in Dreyfus's own handwriting. These consisted of (1) an annotated time-table of the third day of mobilisation for the Nancy district; an annotated cycling map of the road from Nancy to Metz; and (3) a letter from a distinguished personage whose name Karl refused for the moment to divulge. The documents, he affirmed, were at Basle, and he suggested that M. de Beaurepaire should go to that town, but it was arranged that Karl should himself go to fetch them, and 250 frs. were given him for his expenses. Before taking leave, however, Karl asked M. de Beaurepaire to give him a safe address to which he might write, and he mentioned Mesdames Chevreau, schoolmistresses, 26 Rue de Lubeck.

Needless to say Karl did not dream of leaving Paris, but went into the country for a holiday, where he stayed with a friend and his wife, to whom he recounted the amusing details of this mystification. It was decided that the intervention of a *dame voilee* was necessary, and the lady in question was induced to play this part. So next day Karl wrote to M. de Beaurepaire that he had left Paris on the previous night by the 8-35 express, that he had arrived, that he already had two documents in his possession, but that owing to certain difficulties he begged him to give the bearer of this letter a further sum of 300 frs. At 10 a.m., next day the lady in question, heavily veiled, turned up at the house of Mesdames Chevreau and, presenting the letter for M. de Beaurepaire, was received with open arms. She asked for a reply that very afternoon, and returned for it at three o'clock. M. de Beaurepaire's letter contained only 200 frs., and was as follows:—

"I have received Karl's letter. Let him lose no time, for we are counting the days. I send him 200 frs. in addition to what we agreed upon for the expenses of his journey. If he brings back what he has promised—that is to say, the "sans replique"—I will immediately appeal to my friends, who are already informed, and he shall have a fine reward."

(Signed: "The man on whom Karl called twice.")

"Speedy return, but no letters as far as possible."

On the morrow Karl wrote again that instead of returning by Geneva he would pass by Stuttgart to obtain documents of capital importance, and that thence he would go to Brussels to get the papers photographed. He asked whether it would not be better to deposit the documents in a safe place and bring back merely the photographs in his shoes, which, he said, were specially made for this sort of thing. He added that, instead of returning direct from Brussels to Paris, he would come round by Luxemburg and Mezieres, changing trains at Soissons, and arriving at Saint Denis on Monday at 3-8 p.m. He begged M. de Beaurepaire to send someone there who would recognise him by his clean-shaven face, fair wig, gold-rimmed spectacles, rough overcoat, English cap, grey trousers, and yellow shoes. "The man," added Karl, "will call me by name, 'Karl,' and give me a sealed message from you. I will give him what I bring with me, and we shall each return to Paris as we may choose. I send you this letter by the person whom you know, who leaves to-night at 11-45, and will reach Paris to-morrow at 5-50. She will immediately bring back your reply. . . . Kindly enclose in your reply a further sum for travelling expenses of at least 300 frs. I have spent up to now just 1,383 frs. . . ."

On Saturday the veiled lady called at 8 a.m., on Mme. Chevreau, went to sleep during the five minutes she was kept waiting, ingeniously pretending fatigue after a long night in the train, and delivered the above letter, which Mme. Chevreau promised herself to transmit to M. de Beaurepaire and to bring back the reply. This reply, facsimile of which the "Figaro" publishes, is unsigned, but all who know the ex-judge's handwriting, it says, will recognise it, and if others want to investigate the question further it offers to put at their disposal documents for comparison. This letter mentions the despatch of the additional 300 frs. asked for, and adds that it has been more difficult for him to send this money suddenly than it would have been to send 3,000 frs. after having seen his friends, for everybody knew that he was not rich. M. de Beaurepaire continues:—

"I urgently beg you to bring me the original documents, leaving the photographs in a safe place. Bring the documents to Paris to my house, or to the neutral house where you sent your messenger, or to a carriages which is a good plan, for I can wait for you anywhere you like in a closed cab. We can talk as we pass through the outer boulevards; you will give me the papers, and we shall part at the door of a house with a double entrance. It is all but impossible to arrange, as you propose, a meeting at a railway station, for I cannot go myself, being too well known, and I have no safe person to send. Why do you not leave the train at some station like Courcelles, for instance? I would wait for you in a closed carriage with my arm carelessly protruding from the window. This would be very safe."

Karl, having thus obtained from M. Beaurepaire this pretty proof of his gullibility, sent him back the 750 frs. with excuses for his frivolity, adding, "But I am convinced of this—*a tout malade il faut un medecin*."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CONGRESS OF PEACE.

The *Times* correspondent at The Hague wrote on June 30:—An important chapter of the Peace Conference was closed to-day, and, if appearances are not deceptive, it was a relief to all concerned. There was first a meeting of the naval and military sub-commissions to consider the reports to be made to the full commission, which assembled immediately afterwards. After a long and highly interesting discussion a practically similar formula was adopted for the naval and military replies to the Russian proposals, which was worded so as to express in considerate terms their formal rejection, while manifesting the hope that at some future time means might be found to attain the desired end.

The commission adopted by acclamation without putting it to the vote a motion substantially to the following effect:—The commission considers—First, that it would be very difficult to determine, even for a period of five years, the figure of effective forces without regulating at the same time the other elements affecting national defence. Secondly, that it would be no less difficult to regulate by an international convention the elements of that defence as organised in each country according to very different views "(d'apre's des vues tres differentes)." Thirdly, that the restriction of those military burdens which at present weigh upon the world is greatly to be desired for the material and moral welfare of humanity.

The same correspondent telegraphed on July 2:—The sub-commission on the rules of military warfare completed their work yesterday and approved the report drawn up by M. Rolin, subject to slight alterations in the text. It will come before the full commission early this week. The question of private property at sea will probably be raised at the same sitting of the full commission. The *comite d'examen* on arbitration also met yesterday and sat four hours considering the proposal of the American delegate, Mr. Holls; an addition was made to the code of procedure in the shape of an article concerning the revision of arbitral decisions. The second reading of the articles referring to Sir Julian Pauncefote's project for a permanent tribunal was begun, the first four of them being adopted.

The President of the Conference and Mme. de Staal held a reception on Saturday evening, followed by a "soiree dansante," at the Hotel du Vieux Doelen. The whole Conference, the leading Dutch Court officials, the civil and military officials, and many members of The Hague nobility were present.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed (same date):—At yesterday's sitting of the Arbitration Committee Germany officially notified her consent to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal for a Permanent Court. The debates on the matter will be continued to-morrow. The discussion on the Code of Procedure was finished, the proposal of Mr. Holls for a revision of Arbitrational sentences by the Court having been adopted.

The "Times" correspondent reported on July 3:—The drafting committee of the Brussels Conference section had a long sitting to-day and finished its work. The sixty revised articles of the convention will be submitted to the commission on Wednesday, and afterwards passed by the full Conference. The "comite d' examen" on arbitration has made considerable modifications in that part of the Russian project relating to international commissions of inquiry. Thus, in Article 14, providing for the appointment of such commissions, the words "in so far as circumstances shall permit" have been introduced. In article 16, which binds the interested Governments to furnish the commission of inquiry with all the means calculated to facilitate a thorough investigation, the words "in the measure which they deem possible" have been added. Article 17 has been shortened. Of Article 18 only the first sentence remains. At to-day's sitting of the Committee, Sir Julian Pauncefote's project was read for the second time. It has been decided to call it "Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage," the word "cour" having thus been substituted for "tribunal." Some alterations of detail and a few additions have been made, but the whole structure of the British project remains practically intact. One interesting addition was accepted at to-day's sitting on the proposal of M. Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles, the French delegates. It is to the effect that the signatory Powers will consider it a duty whenever an acute difficulty arises between any of them to remind the conflicting parties that the permanent Court of arbitration is open to them. It will be observed that the word "duty," as used in this instance, has an important signification which tends to emphasise the spirit of the whole project.

The correspondent telegraphed on July 4:—The *comite d'examen* on arbitration met to-day and finished its work. Article 10 of the Russian project for international arbitration, providing for obligatory cases, was abandoned. Everything else in the project which could be considered as being of an obligatory character was eliminated.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed on July 5:—At to-day's sitting of the Second Commission the proposal for the protection of private property in naval warfare, introduced by the American Delegation in a letter to M. de Staal, met with the fate suggested in former messages. Professor de Martens having summed up the discussion upon the letter, pointed out the difficulty in arriving at a prompt solution of the question with unanimity. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed the opinion that the matter was not one to be dealt with in this Conference. Mr. White having accepted the ruling of Professor de Martens, the Commission resolved to submit to the full Conference the expression of a wish that a future Conference might consider the matter. It was, however, pointed out that several delegates were without instructions on the question, the delegates of France, England, and Russia especially making reserves.

The commission adopted at the wish of M. Asser, the suggestion that Switzerland should take the initiative in the revision of the Geneva Convention, Russia opposing the further proposal made by Signor Nigra that a future Conference might, after consideration by the Governments, treat of question of the bombardment of towns by navies, and also the proposal of M. Eyschen, of Luxembourg, that the next conference might consider the rights of neutrals.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies adjourned on July 4 till Aug. 14. It is hoped, the correspondent of the "Times" says, that by that time a few of the recalcitrant Conservatives will have become convinced of the wisdom of supporting the Elbe and Rhine Canal Bill, if only in order to obviate a dissolution and a general election in which the Agrarians would be pitted against the Government.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Laffan's Agency telegraphed from Manila on July 3:—

Dr. Schurman, President of the American Civil Commission, has concluded his tour of inquiry through the Visayan and outlying islands, and will sail for the United States on Wednesday.

The situation in Negros which has always been friendly to the Americans, is, in his opinion, most satisfactory. He found the natives arranging a constitution, which they submitted to him, and in which he suggested some alterations to secure American influence.

The problem in the Visayan group seemed to Dr. Schurman political, not military. He believes that as soon as Aguinaldo is crushed they will submit passively. Meanwhile they do not desire to fight themselves.

In Mindanao the chief of the Zamboanga province has raised the American flag. The chief of the Basilan Islands, on the south, is also friendly, and is preparing to follow suit. The people there will probably follow the Visayans, and require only tactful diplomacy on the part of the Americans. Dr. Schurman next visited Jolo, which he describes as a beautiful island with a delightful climate and splendid resources only awaiting American development. He went thence to Sandakan, in British North Borneo, where Chinese, Sulus, and natives are governed together. Here, he says, "I found an Englishman travelling alone hundreds of miles in the interior, sitting as a judge along with local chiefs. It was a striking exemplification of the proper system of dealing with these people. It is exactly the opposite of the Spanish custom as illustrated at Jolo."

Dr. Schurman declared finally:—"The situation in Negros requires delicate handling. The people were friendly from the start, and have definite desires regarding their form of government. They want their own constitution, and feel entitled to considerable recognition. Whatever is granted to them it will probably be necessary to grant to the other islands, at least in the Visayan group.

From New York it is announced that Mr. Emory Smith, the Post-master-General, who is in close relations with the President, has made an appeal for public confidence with regard to the operations in the Philippines. He predicts the subjugation of the rebels within six months, and says the islands will then be held until Congress decides what policy shall be followed. The New York correspondent of the *Times* says this has produced little effect, the public being much more impressed by a very unfavourable report on the situation in the Philippines which appears in the *New York Herald*. The demand for Mr. Alger's dismissal is gaining force.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Washington (July 5):—After the Cabinet meeting to-day it was announced that the recent process of quiet enlistment would be persisted in until General Otis had been reinforced by regiments to be numbered twenty-six to thirty-five, both inclusive, in addition to the skeleton regiments is organising. The total increase will be 13,260 men.

Washington, July 6 (*Reuter*).—An order for the enlistment of ten regiments of volunteers, numbered from twenty-six to thirty-five, for service in the Philippines, was issued to-day. General Joseph Wheeler will shortly go to the Philippines.

ILLEGAL WEARING OF MILITARY UNIFORM.

At Marlborough Street, on July 5, Mr. E. A. Du Plat, of the Princess's Theatre, Oxford Street, was summoned before Mr. de Rutzen by Chief Inspector Shannon, of the D Division, for employing Montagu Burrows and Henry Sharples to wear a certain dress having the appearance of a uniform of a regiment of her Majesty's military forces without her Majesty's permission in such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt upon that uniform, contrary to the provisions of 57 and 58 Vict., cap. 45, section 3. Henry Sharples, of Devonshire Street, and Montagu Burrows, of Stamford Street, were summoned for wearing the dress without her Majesty's permission, contrary to the provisions of the same Act. The defendants Burrows and Sharples appeared in Court dressed in a uniform resembling that of a Highland regiment. Mr. Blanchard Wontner, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. The defendants were not legally represented. Mr. Wontner said that for some weeks past the defendents Burrows and Sharples were employed at the Princess's Theatre, where they were to be seen daily in the vestibule dressed in a uniform resembling that of a Highland regiment, carrying guns with fixed bayonets. They walked up and down, and stood at the door as if they were sentries. Inspector Shannon went to the theatre on June 14 in connection with the matter. Mr. Du Plat asked the inspector to call the next day, so that he might have time to consider what course he would adopt. Mr. Shannon accordingly went to the theatre on the 15th, and again saw Mr. Du Plat, who said, "I am not breaking the law. The men are on licensed premises, and the uniform they are wearing differs in many details from that of her Majesty's forces." Mr. Du Plat then said, in the presence of the other two defendants, "I accept all responsibility." Chief Inspector Shannon, D Division, was then called, and gave evidence bearing out Mr. Wontner's statement. Mr. Du Plat, in defence, said the whole reason of the thing was this—they had brought out at the Princess's Theatre a play called "One of the Best," which was founded on the Dreyfus case. It was a military play, and was a great success. In order that the play might receive additional help they tried to make the environments of the theatre as military looking as possible. He had known the same kind of thing to be done in Paris, where the practice was carried to a very great extreme. The same practice had also been adopted in connection with exhibitions of paintings. It was true that the defendants Burrows and Sharples were dressed in a uniform resembling that of a Highland regiment, but there was nothing improper in that, although some persons might think that the uniform of those regiments was not over decent. If they had broken the law they had broken it innocently, and, therefore, he trusted if it were necessary to inflict a penalty, only a nominal fine would be imposed. Mr. de Rutzen, in giving his decision, said that to his mind the case was a very clear one and came within the meaning of the words of the Act. The matter was brought to that Court. That was a very good advertisement, and to-morrow the details would be known everywhere. (Laughter.) He had on one or two occasions before had the same description of thing before him, and he thought the only safe course for him to adopt was to charge so much for the advertisement that it was not likely to happen again. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Du Plat would have to pay a fine of 5*l*., with 23s. costs. The other two defendants would have to pay 1s. with 2s. cost.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Court on June 30, Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury had before them the petition of Captain George Herbert Arbuthnot, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, for a dissolution of his marriage with Ellen Constance Arbuthnot, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Captain Allan Francis, also of the Indian Army, against whom damages were claimed. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q. C., Mr. Barnard, and Mr. St. John Morrow appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Bargrave-Deane, Q. C., for the respondent, and Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., and Mr. Priestly for the co-respondent. Mr. Lawson Walton said it had been arranged, subject to his lordship's consent, that a sum should be paid by the respondent to the petitioner which would cover his actual expense. He required no more. His Lordship: You ask for leave to withdraw the claim for damages? Mr. Walton: Yes. Sir Edward Clarke said, had the case gone on, it would have involved a painful controversy on the collateral question of damages. In these circumstances he was glad the matter had been arranged without any compromise at all. Mr. Deane, for the respondent, said he could not have put his client into the box had the case proceeded. Mr. Walton, in opening the case to the jury, said Captain Arbuthnot was married to his wife on June 14, 1894, at St. Peter's Eaton Square. The respondent went with her husband to live in India, where they resided continuously, with the exception of a visit the lady paid to this country until November or December 1898. During those months the respondent intimated that she wished to go home to see her friends. The petitioner was quite willing that she should do so, as he believed her health was somewhat impaired. She came to this country, and during the voyage an affectionate correspondence passed. After her arrival in England Captain Arbuthnot got a telegram intimating that his wife had left, her home and gone away with Captain Francis who was also an officer in the Indian Army, and had been stationed with his regiment in the Madras district. It turned out that this lady went to Nice with Captain Francis, and that the two lived at the hotel there as man and wife. Captain George Herbet Arbuthnot, petitioner, was called, and gave evidence in support of counsel's statement. He had known the co-respondent for several years, and introduced him to his wife. The jury found that adultery had been committed, and his lordship granted petitioner a decree nisi with costs against the co-respondent.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India has just presented to Parliament the Indian Financial Statement for 1899-1900. In his introduction to this financial statement, Sir James Westland refers to his previous statement, and to the promise it gave of brighter times, as evidenced by the abundant harvest of 1897. In this connection he states that the recovery of the country had been more rapid than anybody anticipated in March 1898. Another good harvest has, we are told, been gathered; trade and revenue are prosperous, and the famine of 1896 and 1897 is now little more than a memory, its effects being obliterated by the return of prosperity. Sir James reminds us that in these two calamitous years, 1896-97, 1897-98, of which he told the history in his last statement, he had to show that the accounts of the Empire were in deficit to the aggregate amount of, as nearly as possible, 7 crores of rupees. The present statement goes on to say that this deficit has been, or will be, more than covered, for so complete is the reversal of last year's position that in passing from 1897-98 to 1898-99 we pass from a deficit of 5,359,211rx. to a surplus of 4,759,400rx., while the Budget Estimates for next year anticipate a surplus of 3,932,600rx. The handsome surplus for 1898-99 was, it appears, mainly brought about through abundant revenue, military economies on the North-West frontier, and a very favourable rate of exchange. A point to be noted is that, except for a small falling-off under stamps and registration, every one of the revenue heads shows better results than were anticipated in the Budget Estimates.

In view of the surpluses as shown in the revised and current Budget Estimates the Government of India, it seems, have carefully considered the question whether they should propose at present, any remission of existing taxation. The conclusion come to is that any such proposal would be premature mainly on two grounds. In the past two years, as the statement shows deficits amounting to 7,064,233 rx. had accumulated, and in view of this, Sir James Westland holds that we ought to regard ourselves as under an obligation to recover our position by acquiring counterbalancing surpluses. The second and what is considered the weightier, reason against any remission of taxation lies in the fact that certain extremely important measures of currency reform, which are now under the consideration of a committee sitting at the India Office in London, are in contemplation. The authorities in India declare that, whatever the advice of that committee may be, they consider themselves bound to prepare for any measure that may result from it by preserving as strong a financial position as possible, and they further believe that they would be acting unwisely if they were to reduce their financial strength by remitting existing taxation and running the risk of finding themselves, by their own action, less free than they otherwise would be to undertake any measures of currency reform that may seem desirable.

Some valuable information is given in the statement as to increases under the two heads of "Military" and "Political" expenditure. Considerable increase of military expenditure has been caused by the raising of the pay of native soldiers in 1895 and of that of British soldiers in 1898. The former of these concessions had been delayed on financial grounds for a length of time which, it appears, all the Indian military advisers considered to be open to objection. A question of general Imperial policy, according to the statement, was responsible for her Majesty's Government increasing the pay of the British soldier. Under the head of "Political" expenditure the increase, measured by percentage, is more considerable than that connected with the military expenditure. The political expenditure is represented in its increase by 471,600 rx. Explaining the details, the statement tells us that two-fifths of this whole amount arise from the one item of 180,000 rx. paid as subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Afghan refugees have cost at least 60,000 rx. more. The period under consideration, moreover, has witnessed the rise and development of the Beloochistan Agency, which now accounts for 130,000 rx. of the outlay charged under this head. The appointment of an agent on the Perso-Afghan Frontier accounts for a further sum of 13,000 rx., while the occupation of the Gilgit and Chitral Frontier has cost 16,000 rx., as well as considerable new expenditure—say 40,000 rx.—in controlling the tribes and employing levies along the North-West Frontier. The head "Political" contained also, in 1896, 14,000 rx. expended on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, and the scheme of Imperial Service Troops has caused a further increase of 22,000 rx.

BRITISH LANDED INTERESTS IN JAPAN.

In the last British Consular report from Japan reference is made, in view of the provisions in the new treaties as to landholding by foreigners, to the existing interests of British subjects in land in Japan. The British mercantile community, it is said, may congratulate itself on being in possession of the lion's share of such lands held from the Japanese Government under perpetual leases, the interests of which are specially safeguarded in the new treaties. Of the whole area of the foreign settlement of Yokohama 51 per cent. is owned British subjects. As this is only 145 acres, it may look insignificant, but in fact, it is a most valuable holding, for the land which passed into the settler's possession at an average price of 192*l*. in the settlement and 66*l*. on the hill, is now worth 9,000*l*. an acre in the settlement and 2,000*l*. on the hill. But the value of land in the neighbouring main thoroughfares of the native town is still higher. Front lots there are worth 36,000*l*. an acre, and rear lots 20,000*l*. and the rental averages 1,470*l*. per acre. Japanese business premises, however, do not as a rule occupy large spaces, though there is a tendency on the part of banks and similar institutions to build in Western style and on a larger scale.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Cairo, July 5 (*Times*).—There have been 11 new cases of plague during the week ending to-day. The total number since May 4 is 57, of which 36 were natives and 21 Europeans. These numbers are small for a city of 320,000 inhabitants. Of those attacked 21 have died and 20 have been cured. The sanitary authorities are employing 562 agents and 15 extra doctors. They have disinfected 90 houses and lime-washed nearly 6,000 poor dwellings. They inspect closely the native hotels and cafes and the Government and private latrines, and reward any one who gives information of a case of plague. They also visit the workpeople and employes absent from work in order to ascertain the cause of such absence. Persons segregated for having been in contact with the sick are lodged and fed and paid three piastres daily. These measures are keeping the disease well under control, while the general mortality continuing normal shows that the plague is not of an epidemic form.

Bushire, July 4 (*Reuter*).—The plague has now disappeared, no fresh cases having been reported in the past week. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent a fresh outbreak. Dr. Rainier and two assistants who have been sent here by the Indian Government to assist the local authorities have arrived.

The plague at Hong Kong continues to be of serious proportions. A telegram from the Governor of Hong Kong, received at the Colonial Office, states that there were 146 new cases of plague in the colony last week and 144 deaths.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE FINLANDERS.

FOREIGN DEPUTATION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on July 1:—The presence here of a foreign deputation for the purpose of interceding in favour of the Finlander has created no little sensation and astonishment. The efforts of the delegates themselves to keep the object of their mission a secret from the public are in vain, even though the Russian censor of telegrams voluntarily comes to their aid by promptly suppressing all telegraphic communication on the subject. There are six members of the deputation, all men of high standing and reputation. They are M. L. Trarieux, senator and former Minister of Justice, from France; the explorer, Professor Nordenskiold, from Sweden; Signor Emilio Brusa, former president of the International Institute of Law and professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Turin, from Italy; M. W. van der Vlugt, professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Leyden, from the Netherlands; Dr. W. C. Brogger, dean of the Faculty of Natural History at the University of Christiania; and Dr. Norman Hansen, director of the Ophthalmological Polytechnic in Copenhagen, from Denmark.

These gentlemen have come here with twelve different addresses to the Czar, which represent as many different countries of Europe, in order to entreat his Imperial Majesty to give some heed to the rejected petition of over 500,000 of his loyal Finnish subjects. The English address, like most of the others, is beautifully got up and most artistically ornamented on parchment, like an illuminated page of an old mediæval manuscript. Its contents, which are short, simply express the above-mentioned wish on behalf of the Finns, and also the hope that the advent of universal peace and harmony, which his Majesty has so much at heart, will not be retarded by a refusal to remedy the declared grievance of the Finnish people. This is the sence, though not the exact words. The addresses are in English, French, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, and Flemish. The one from Holland is dated "in the year of the Peace Conference at The Hague," convoked by the initiative of the Czar.

There are altogether over 800 signatures, representing the most eminent men in the world of science and letters throughout Europe. Among those who have signed the English address are Lord Lister, Sir Clements Markham, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Miss Florence Nightingale, the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Sir W. R. Anson, Sir F. Pollock, Professor Holland, Sir J. S. Burdon Sanderson, Professor Jebb, Sir Michael Foster, Mr. T. Hodgkin, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Dr. Scott Keltie, Professor Sully, and Professor Westlake.

If the addresses are not accepted they will be deposited in the Finnish archives at Helsingfors by the side of the rejected petition from the Finns, but it remains to be seen whether this will be permitted by the Russians. The question is, of course, an internal one, and Russians profess to be highly offended by this attempt at foreign interference. The foreign Ambassadors, who consider that no one from their respective countries ought to be allowed to approach the Czar except by means of their intervention, are hardly less indignant at thus having been ignored. On the other hand, the members of the deputation say that, as the Emperor has appealed to other countries in regard to their internal burdens upon the people arising from the weight of military armaments, they fail to see why they should not be allowed to appeal to his Majesty in respect of the Finns.

A letter in the *Sviet* calls the "agitation" abroad on this subject a conspiracy against Russia in order to weaken her, and compares it to the plotting of the Armenian committees in London.

In a later telegram the correspondent adds:—The foreign deputation to the Czar has at last received the answer which, in the circumstances, was to be expected. Instead of obtaining anything satisfactory at Peterhof, the six members of the deputation were invited to pay another visit to the Minister of the Interior, who was excessively polite and entertained them at luncheon. After more tergiversation, which appeared to be due to the desire to avoid all danger of in any way wounding their susceptibilities, they were informed that the Emperor did not wish to receive them and that their addresses could not be accepted.

The following is the text of the English address presented to the Czar in favour of the inhabitants of Finland:—

To his Imperial Majesty the Czar of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, &c.

May it please your Majesty, We, the undersigned, venture respectfully to approach your Majesty as profound sympathisers with the noble and enlightened sentiments to which your Majesty has given expression in the Rescript which has resulted in the assembling of the Peace Conference, now in session at The Hague.

Having read, and being deeply moved, by the petition of March 5 (February 22), 1899, of over half a million Finnish men and women, in which they made a solemn appeal to your Majesty in support of the maintenance of their full rights and privileges first confirmed by his most gracious and Imperial Majesty Alexander I, in 1809, both at the Diet of Borgo and by the Treaty of Fredrikshamn, and subsequently reaffirmed in the most solemn manner by all his illustrious successors, we venture to express our hope that your Imperial Majesty will take into due consideration the prayer of the said petition of your Majesty's Finnish subjects.

It would be matter of great regret to us, as to all admirers of your Majesty's enlightened views, if recent events in the Grand Duchy of Finland should retard the cause of amity among the nations of the civilised world which has in your Majesty so illustrious an advocate.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—Governor Roosevelt's formal declaration in favour of President M'Kinley's re-nomination has some importance, Governor Roosevelt had been thought a possible competitor for the nomination. He now announces that he thinks it his duty to support the President because of the domestic prosperity, and because "the admirable results of his policy in conducting a foreign war make it necessary for every American to stand behind him in the Philippines." This is not said sarcastically, but sincerely. Governor Roosevelt adds:—"In view of the Philippine war his nomination and re-election become a national duty. In the Phillippines we must smash all armed resistance. Afterwards we can treat the Filipinos kindly in the conciliatory spirit displayed by General Wood at Santiago."

The most remarkable of the many speeches delivered on Independence Day, says the *Standard* correspondent at New York, was that of Mr Warner, of New York, a former member of Congress. His theme was the iniquities of the M'Kinley Administration. "Infamy after infamy," he said, "has been thrust upon Americans by the Hanna Syndicate, which transacts business in the name of the President, until the United States has become the only nation France can look in the face. The scandles associated with the names of Carter, Egan, and Alger are such as to suggest that Mr. M'Kinley must be suffering from paresis to permit them." The President's "unctuous declaration" about the United States following up its duty and its destiny was fiercely criticised by the speaker, who compared the waste of lives and treasure with the domestic benefits withheld or relegated to obscurity; and he declared that Mr. M'Kinley was afraid to face the extra session of Congress which had been proposed, but would compress into the regular session the Shipping Subsidy and similar jobs, in his desperate eagerness to anticipate being interrupted by the horsewhipping awaiting the Republicans at the next election. Mr. Warner rivalled Mr. Atkinson in his praise of the Filipinos as a friendly people fighting for freedom, who had allied themselves with the United States only to be ordered to accept the Americans as their masters.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The negotiations between the United States and British Governments for the arrangement of a *modus vivendi* fixing the Alaskan boundary, are stated, says Reuter's correspondent at Washington, to have again nearly reached a crisis. Several conferences recently held between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate are regarded here as having been signally disappointing in their results. It sometimes appeared that the basis of an understanding had been reached, and that details could easily be arranged, but now it seems that these details cannot be agreed to without sacrificing the interests of many American miners, mainly those who have been driven out of the Atlin district by the discriminating laws of the Legislature of British Columbia. This the State Department was determined not to sanction, and Mr. Choate has reached the end of the concessions which he was authorised to offer. It is, therefore, feared that there is little prospect at present of a successful outcome of the negotiations. Meanwhile, nothing is said on either side regarding the reassembling of the joint High Commission at Quebec, although the date fixed for the meeting at the last adjournment is rapidly approaching.

An Ottawa telegram says that the meeting of the Commission is adjourned from August till October. Washington has heard of no proposal for adjournment, but this telegram is supposed to denote the real intention of the Canadian Ministry.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

SERVICES IN AFRICA.

HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 30.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders, for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the service of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in the Soudan (defeat of Ahmed Fedil's Army in the Cataract south of Roseires). To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Fercus John Nason, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), employed with Egyptian Army.

Capt. James Wiles Jennings, Royal Army Medical Corps, employed with Egyptian Army.

Lieut. Edward Peter Strickland, the Norfolk Regt., employed with Egyptian Army.

BREVET.

To be col.—Lieut.-Col. D F Lewis, C B employed with Egyptian Army.

To be lieut. col.—Major C Fergus on, D S O, Grenadier Guards, employed with Egyptian Army.

To be major—Capt Sir H S Hill Bart, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) employed with Egyptian Army.

The promotions to bear date Dec. 26, 1898.

Memorandum—The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers:—

Sergt J C Lambert, Royal Marine Art.

Sergt E A Trowbridge, Royal Marine Art.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers with the Royal Niger Constabulary during the recent operations in the Benin Hinterland, Siama, &c. To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Capt W de L Williams, Hampshire Regt.

Capt A J Migan, Mid-Ulster Art.

Lieut W J Bowker, Prince Albert's, Somerset Light Inf.

Lieut V T Worship, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieut W St Aubyn Wake, Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt.

Lieut W A G Williams, South Wales Borderers.

Lieut F R Lawrence, 14th Hussars.

Lieut A J Ford s, South Wales Borderers.

Lieut V J Tighe the West India Regt.

Brevet—Capt A K Stubbs, the Worcestershire Regt, to be major, dated July 1, 1899.

Memorandum—The Queen has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Sergt J H Ifpenny, R H A.

Additional Notice—Lieut J A Burdon, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, is noted for consideration for the brevet rank of major, on promotion to the rank of capt.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 27.

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut H Sibery has been placed on the retired List of his rank.

June 23.

Capt R W Stopford has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Marines—Major T R Swinburne (Retired List) Royal Marine Art, is appointed recruiting staff officer, second class, Hull, vice Stephens.

June 29.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed naval instructors in her Majesty's Fleet:—O T Tuck, T Y Baker B A, C S P Franklin, B A.

Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col W Campbell, aide-de-camp, is placed on a Supplementary Half-Pay List, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of May 18, 1887; Major W C Nicholls to be lieut-col vice Campbell, to Supplementary Half-pay List; Capt H clessor to be major, vice Nicholls, prom.

June 30.

Admiral Sir A Buller, K C B, has been placed on the retired List Consequent thereon the following promotions take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral the Right Hon'ble Lord C T M Scott, K C B, to be admiral in her Majesty Fleet; Rear-Admiral E J Church to be vice-amiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Capt W A D Acland to be rear-admiral in her Majesty' Fleet. Capt Count F C Metaxa has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty, in place of Capt William Alison Dyke Acland, prom. to flag rank. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of June 26, 1867, Feb 21, 1870, and May 18, 1870, Staff Comdr J F Foot has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander.

WAR OFFICE—July 5.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut S B Bythesea Dyer is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut A I Mitchell to be captain, vice C L Cotton, prom.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut G F Dunne, from 3rd battalion the Border Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J E F Dyer, prom.

1st Dragoons—Major C R Burn retires on retire pay; Lieut G F Steel, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment; Lieut Lord C G F Fitzmaurice is seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Dragoons—Sec Lieut R B Johnson to lieutenant, vice N W Haig, seconded.

7th Hussars—Lieut-Col H Paget, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay; Major the Hon R T Lawley to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H Paget, C B; Supernumerary Capt the Hon R H Marsham to be captain, in succession to Major J S Nicholson, D S O, employed under the Colonial Office.

8th Hussars—The undermentioned second Lieuts to be lieutenant—C M Threlfall, vice F J C. Howard, resigned; J Vander Byl, vice M de Bathe, resigned.

10th Hussars—Lieut the Hon J Dawnay, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment.

14th Hussars—Lieut H F H Hardy resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Lieut R V Wynn from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sig Art, which appeared in the "Gazette of May 19, 1899, is canc

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Lieut H Ramsden is placed on temp half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieuts:—R H Lascelles, R A Thomas, E H G Leggett, H B Cox, W S Luce, G H C King, A A Goschen, H A Hamilton, W E Ironside, A B Higgon.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Major J P Fell retires on ret pay. The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Capt F G Maunsell, for service as an adj of Militia Artillery; Capt T A Tancred, for service as an adj, India; Capt W H Carey, for service as an adj of Militia Artillery; Supernumerary Capt M J C ennis to be capt, vice F G Maunsell; Lieut E S de V Bland-Hunt is seconded for service as adj of the Ordnance College; Lieut W A C Pilkington resigns his commission; Capt A W Grepe to be divl adj; Qrmr and Honorary Major R H Murdoch is placed on ret pay; Superintending Clerk R C W Williams to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Major R H Murdoch. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieuts:—W S Beamish, R C Williams, C J Tanner, H T Cunningham, M A Beattie, W D Warrington-Morris, B H Brown, R G Fowler, P H H Preston, E R de Lavaleye, C R Crowdy, W H E de Brissac Dickinson, R D Crawford, B E Cummings, E A Bradford, L E Warren, G S Bull, C A R Scott, M Crofton, P R Punnett, H Buckle, W B G Barne, H C Shewell, C A Lyon, C J C Mansell, C F McKenzie, F M Murray, G A Garnett, B L Cole, W H Macalpine-Leny, A H Rushton.

Royal Malta Artillery—The undermentioned officers from the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia, to be second lieuts (with local and temporary rank):—Lieut C A Gatt, vice J Azzopardi, dec; Lieut G M de Piro, on augmentation.

Royal Engineers—Lieut H G Joly de Lotbiniere to be capt, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, July 18, 1888.

Grenadier Guards—Capt G C Nugent is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of capt of the undermentioned lieuts are antedated as follows:—C V C Hobart, D S O, to April 5, 1899, vice G C Nugent; G C Tryon, to April 20, 1899, vice G E Pereira, seconded; Gentleman Cadet E B Loraine, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut H J Des-Voeux, resigned.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut E Longueville to be lieut, vice E C Russell, resigned; Lieut C E Brett, from 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be second lieut, on augmentation.

Scots Guards—Capt G J Cuthbert to be major, vice Col A H Paget, prom. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—C W Sergison, vice H H Wigram, prom; J W Smith-Neill, regimental adj, to complete establishment; F L Adam, vice G J Cuthbert; F H de Kierzkowski-Steuart, vice F L Adam, seconded for service on the Staff; H C Lowther, battalion adj, to complete establishment; Second Lieut A B E Cator to be lieut, vice C W Sergison; Capt Lord G R Grosvenor, from 3rd batt the Cheshire Regt, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut W F Lascelles, seconded.

Regimental District—Brevet Col W H Moberly, from lieut-col half-pay, to be col to command the 37th Regimental District the Hampshire Regt, vice Col F Cochran, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Rifle Depot—Brevet Col H R Mends, from lieut-col half-pay to be col to command the Rifle Depot, vice Col H D Browne, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Second Lieut T E Bussell, from 3rd Border Regt, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut C H Fanshawe, seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The promotions to the rank of lieut of the undermentioned second lieuts are antedated as follows:—G M Ponsonby to March 10, 1899, vice F A Jackson transf to the Indian Staff Corps; P K Carre to April 1, 1899, on augmentation.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Second Lieut H B G Macartney to be lieut, vice R C Batt, prom.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E H Bell, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be qrmr, vice Honorary Capt T V Jones, who exchanges.

The Devonshire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut S Osborn is antedated to March 5, 1899, vice W H La T Darley, transf to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut G F Green, from the Western Division Submarine Miners, Royal Eng (Militia), to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut W H La T Darley.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Capt F M Peacock to be capt, vice M A Foster, appointed Adj 4th batt.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut W M Hall to be capt, vice C Mansel Jones, seconded for service with the British Central Africa Rifles.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut H H Powell is antedated to March 31, 1899, in succession to Major T N Bagnall, appointed to the Staff.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Major T D Pilcher, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be major, vice F W Becher, ret; Lieut C E Brooksm, from 3rd Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut F W Crawshay, prom.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut G C R Mundy is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt A H Morris, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut H B Toller is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Second Lieut J F F Tate (University candidate), from 1st Volunteer batt the Hampshire Regt, to be second lieut, on augmentation.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut-Col J H Spurgin, on completion of his period of service in command of a bat, is placed on half-pay; Major A H Abercrombie to be lieut-col, vice J H Spurgin; Capt H S McC Stawell to be major, vice the Hon A S Hardinge, deceased.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut T B Sellar to be capt, vice N E Playfair, seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Second Lieut G B Stoney to be lieut, vice T B Sellar. To be second lieuts:—Second Lieut G H B Coulson, from 4th Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), vice J H W Morgan, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut B B Coulson, from 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers, vice G B Stoney.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Brevet Major H Sutherland Walker, from supernumerary capt, to be capt, vice E H S Twyford, prom; Lieut M L Pears to be capt, vice J H W Guise, seconded; Second Lieut H H Lee to be lieut, vice M L Pears; Second Lieut P R Napier, from 3rd Dorsetshire Regt, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut C Walter, prom.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Qrmr and Honorary Capt T V Jones, from the King's (Liverpool Regt), to be qrmr, vice Honorary Lieut E H Bell, who exchanges.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt L T Bowles to be major, vice W J H Frodsham, prom; Lieut A H S Hart to be capt, vice L T Bowles; Second Lieut G E B Oldfield to be lieut, vice A H S Hart.

HIGH COURT.—July 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

12-98—King and C—Mahadeo Hassoo Koli vs Madhowjee Ishwarjee and another—Smetham B and N. Part heard.
683-97—Chitnis M and M—Mattilda vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Little and Co.
15-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghelabhai Inderjee vs Goculdas Inderjee and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
170-97—Payne G and S—Ardeseer Novrojee Moothe vs Harishanker Bhaskerjee and others—King and C.
273-97—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luxuminarayen vs Mahomedally Karimbhoy and others—King and C. and Payne G and S.
212-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Ramdas Moorjee vs J Benson Manning—Bicknell M and M.
615-97—Hiralal M and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanjee Murarjee and another—Muljee and R.
252-99—Mansuklal D and J—Dhanavahoo vs Lakhmidas Damodar and others—Dikshit and D, and Payne G. and S
256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

For the Examination of two Witnesses.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Naranjee and others—Bicknell M and M and R P Mehta.

For further Argument.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary suits.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Bai Rambo Magonlal and Co. Part heard.
4-99—Daphtary and Ferriera—Hassum Samul Kehamkar vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.
23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co, B M and M, and K B Mehta.
35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hava Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukumibai—Smetham B and N.
245-98—Captain and V—Luximibai and others vs Hava Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.
110-98—Framjee and J—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmahomed—M L Shroff.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Judgment.

578-96—Pestonjee R and Kola—Rustomjee Cowasjee Mehta and others vs Lullubhoy Chugonlal and others—Edgelow G and W and Mansukhlal D and J.

For Dismissal.

143-6112-93—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs G E Howse—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

350-98—Daphtary and Ferreira Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.
71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.
81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.
143-99—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
635-98—F P Pavri—Pandoorang Narayen Hassay vs Ramchandra Narayen Hassay and others—Inperson.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu H.
217-99—Captain and V Tribhowandas Virjee vs Chubildas Ramdas—Magonlal and R.
221-99—Crawford B and Co—Premjee Thakersey Naronjee vs Narondas Ruttonsey and others Craigie L and O.
570-95—Payne G and S—Narandas Chapsi vs Liladhur Purshotum—M Veerjee.
70-96—M Virjee—Liladhur Purshotum vs Narandas Chapsi—Payne G and S.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

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40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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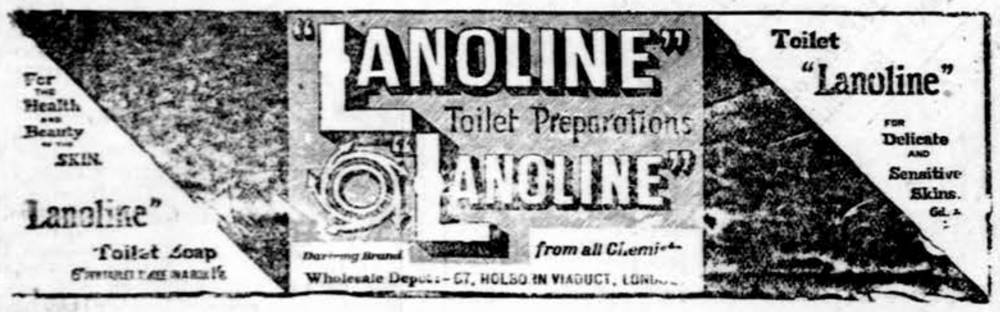
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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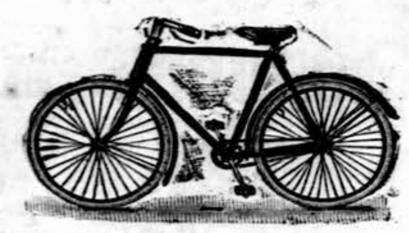

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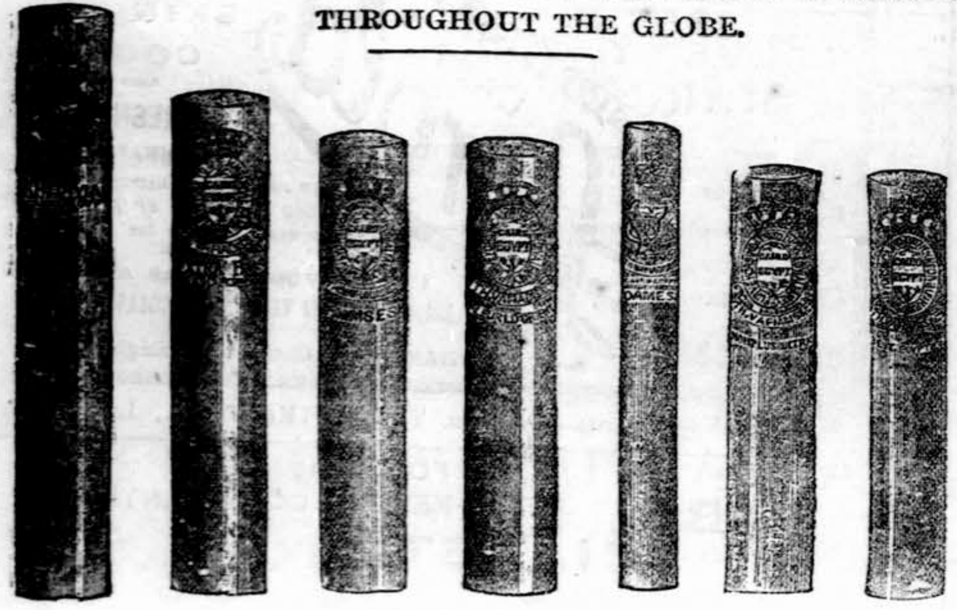

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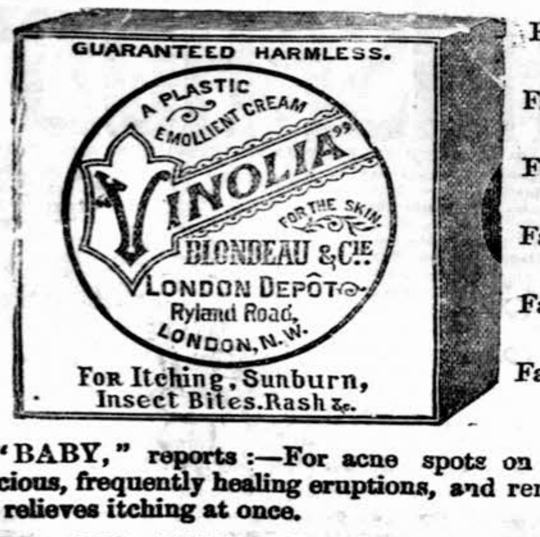

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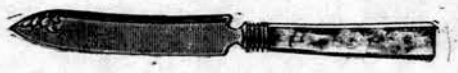

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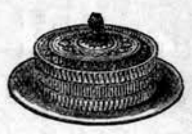

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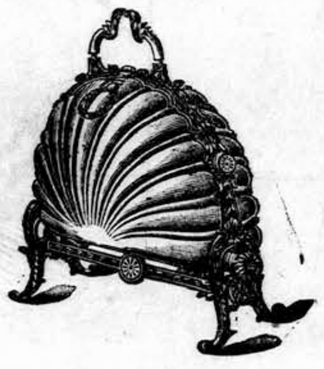

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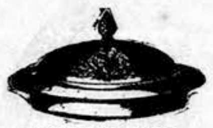

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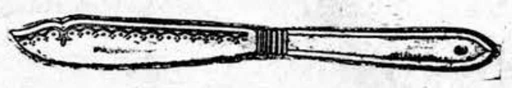

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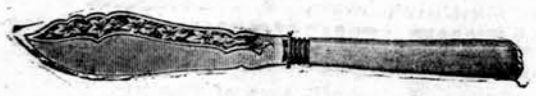

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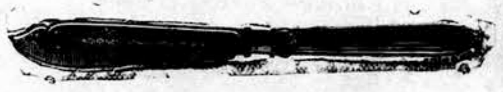

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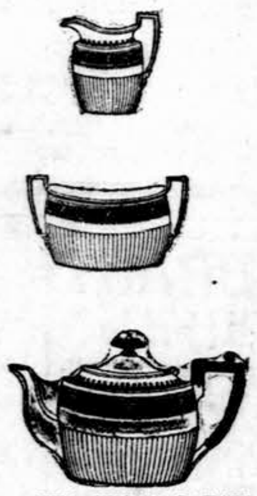

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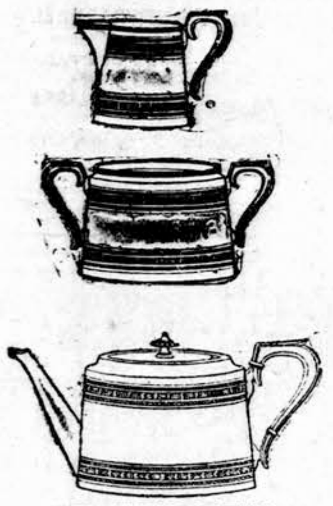

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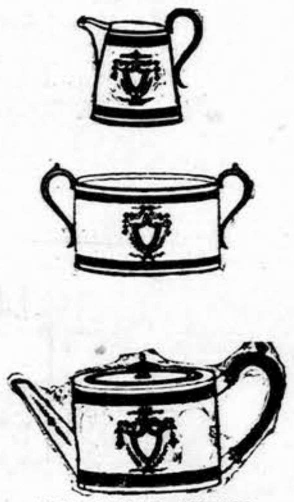

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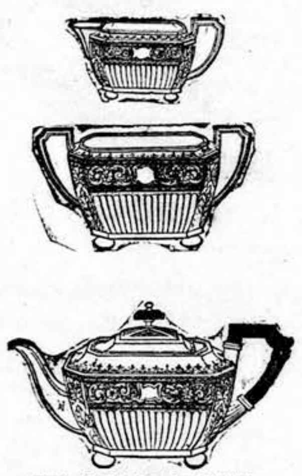

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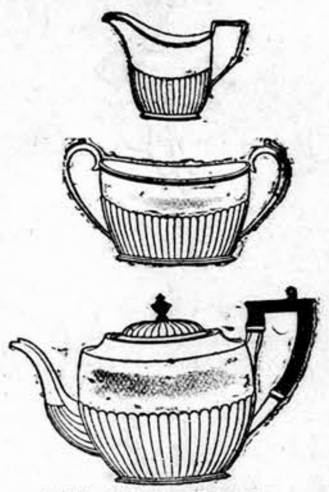

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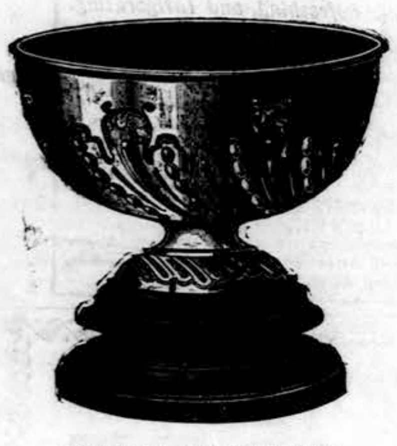
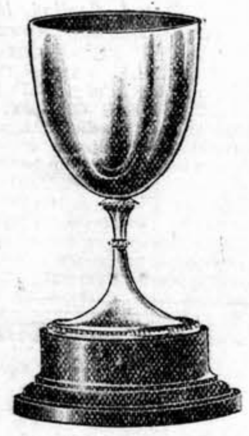


Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



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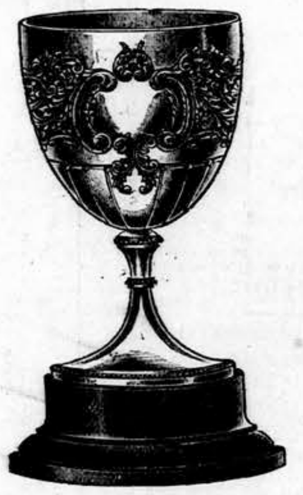
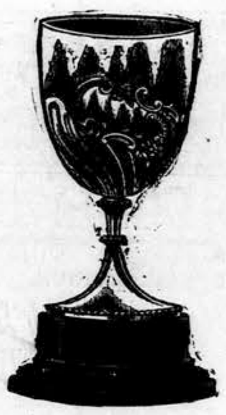


Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.



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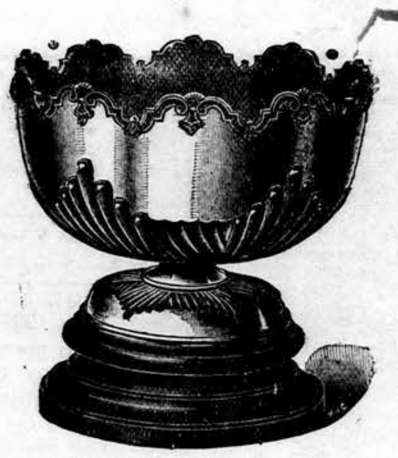

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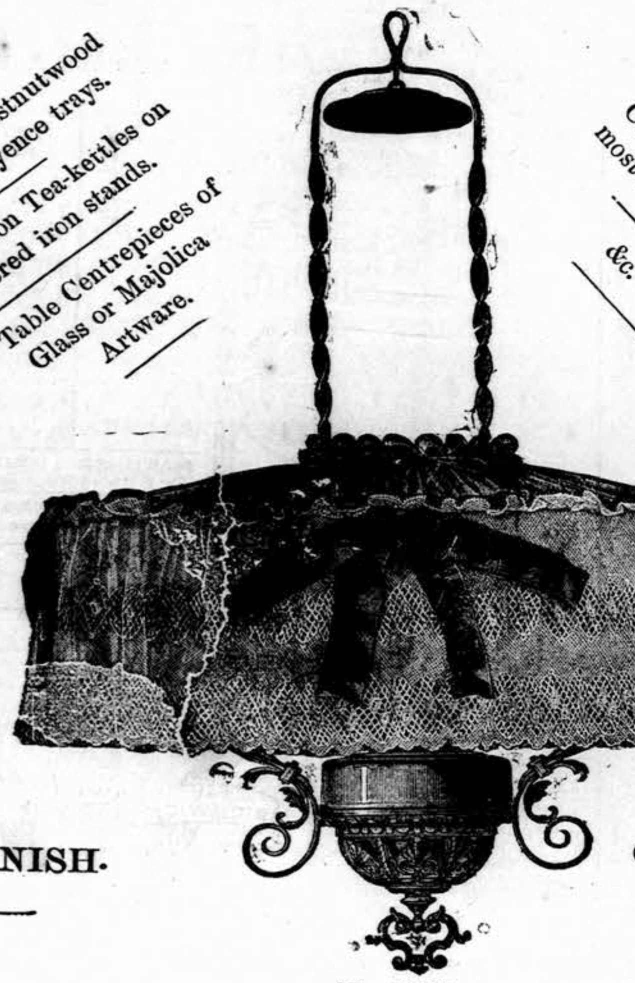

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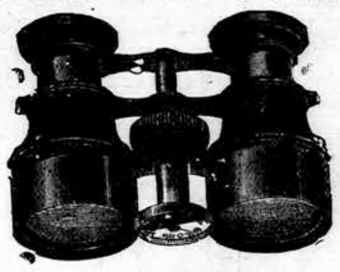

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